THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

George R. Graham & Co. Publishers.

S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Terms. Two Dollars Per Annum, Cash.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

A Family Newspaper: Neutral in Politics: Devoted to News, Literature, Science, Morality, Agriculture, and Amusement.

VOLUME XXII. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 25, 1841. WHOLE NO. 1065.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

Memories.

BY JAMES WOODHOUSE

I cannot dismiss thee—and now from my heart,
I wish that those image would ever depart;
For the smiles have deluded,—and here in my grief,
I stand far too proud to accept thy relief;
I mourn not thy loss—for I smile and am gay,
To find that thy charmings, no longer bear sway
O'er the heart that once trusted, but now is dashed
Beats, scourning thy friendship, and counting its pain

What tho' I forget thee? the past is still near,
And the grounds we trip'd over I'll ever hold dear;
The songs than once loved—shall be as enter to me,
Far sweeter than ever the strainings of thee;—
They shall come to my soul, like dews to the flowers,—
Like rain to the harvest, and wind to the bowers,—
Their tone shall a pleasure to memory impart;
But the thought of thy smile, shall bring grief to my heart.

Ah! once they could please—when our friendship was young;
When the voice of the heart hung sweet on thy tongue.—
When a kind word from thee a joy would impart,
And a smile from thine eyes sent a charm to my heart;
When we roam'd with delight, midst the roseate bowers,
With the birds gaily singing among the bright flowers;
There—ah then, Amelia, thine image was dear;
But time wrought the change,—then no longer art near

Hadst thou smiled at my grief, and mock'd my distress,
There, even in these I had found some redress;—
But to stand cold and sullen, when tempest of wrath
Scows'd fiercely around me, and hung over my path;
To fly when I call'd thee;—to taunt me with scorn,
With coldness and silence—can never be borne;—
No, never! and hate like a tempests will move,
And mount with despite over the temple of love

Go! bright be thy prospects, and perfect thy bliss;
May thy hope beyond earth be more perfect than this;
May each day to thy soul new happiness bring,
And thy life close, as soft as the zephyrs of spring;
And living on earth—if a tear from the eye,—
If a prayer from the heart—can find place in the sky,—
Then my prayers shall go up at the closing of even
To guard thee on earth, and to bless thee in Heaven

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

Do Not Weep.

Ah trust not on this struggling breath,
My spirit freed from pain and scorn,
Beyond the heartless way of death
On range of hope shall rove to-morrow!

I'll seek that holy harvest shore,
Where pure, and youtful wanderers reap
Bright gifts for all their suffering's o'er,
Then Mother, do not, do not weep.

There is a glorious realm above
Revealed to the just alone.
A meeting place for friends who love.
Where parting anguish is unknown

Then pray that you may shortly follow
For oh, it is so sweet to sleep.
Beyond a world vain, cold, and hollow,
But Mother! do not, do not weep.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

Lucy Allen,
Or, Man's Heart.

BY CHARLES J. JOBBAT.

I am an infidel! The popular creed that "love is the business of woman's existence, but a mere circumstance in man's life," I do not believe. A somewhat careful investigation of the subject, illustrated by a thousand examples in every day life, has convinced me, most thoroughly that men suffer more keenly, from disappointed affection than the sex whose "business," forsooth! is love. I have never known but one woman become insane from the loss of a lover, and but one other who died of a broken heart! While of the others I can point out half a score of such cases, to say nothing of other scores whose noble *trusting* hearts have been filled with anguish at woman's perfidy, and who fear about a seared bosom and blighted hopes, who seem to the world cold and austere, just because the world knows nothing of those treasures of affection that they would have lavished on all around them, but for the blight of disappointment. And what is more than everything else, women deprive them of all sympathy! No matter how keenly a man may suffer, no matter how pure his character, how elevated his sentiments, how cultivated and creative his intellect, and no matter how worthless the jilt whose desertion broke his heart, let the poor sufferer utter one word of complaint, let him ask for the sympathy of his dearest friend, and even his mother and sisters join against him. Society, controlled by woman's voice, overwhelms his anguished spirit with torrents of ridicule, detraction and contempt!

"And I not well?" I am an infidel!" Will one of your lady readers allow that it is possible that one with such ideas can be aught but some notorious sinner? Some heathen from Kamschatka or some untamed Esquimaux! Let me assure them, however, that I am not even a "crusty fusty old Bach," to use Fanny K.'s elegant diction, but as happy a Benedict as one will find between the St. John's and the St. Mary's!

Perhaps they will forgive me, for the sake of the pleasant conclusion, if I illustrate my misdeforming notions, by a narrative, every incident of which, I assure them, is literally and exactly true.

In the summer of 182- I left my Alma Mater, (dear old Yale! How I love your pleasant shades!) with high hopes, but, alas! an empty purse; or rather no purse at all! And to get both a purse and money to put in it, according to examples numerous and honorable, from the time since when the memory of collegiate runneth not to the contrary, I assumed the humble vocation of pedagogue. Not that I deemed it humble. By no means. The "Principal of the B—— Ladies' Seminary, and Classical Institute," was no inconsiderable personage in two eyes, if no more. I will not, now, recite the history of my teaching. I am not in favor of unfolding to the public, alias the vulgar eye, the mysteries of the craft; how John would not study and did not get punished, because he was a favorite son of an elder; how James was too great a dolt to learn, and got pinned for acquisitions he never made; and how Sarah, sweet Sally! with her wit and beauty turned half the boys' heads, and made study in the school impossible, whenever she chose to be wicked, and that was not seldom. Why should the *profane* be able to understand all these things? Though a pedagogue no longer, I scorn to betray the craft!

"Where shall I board?" said I, to the President of the Trustees, after settling all the preliminaries of my compensation and duties with that worthy functionary.

"Do you see that white house, with the store adjoining it, across the green? Well, that's exactly the place for you! Mrs. Allen is a keen, quick-willed woman, a good liver, and she has two fine daughters. One of them will suit you exactly."

Ah, thought I, many a long and weary hour I must toil on, before that consummation of my boyhood's dreams, wedded love!

To Mrs. Allen's we repaired; and all the preliminaries were speedily arranged, and I was installed in my chamber. The snow white bed linen, the neatly carpeted floor, the window curtains so nicely folded, the little looking glass trimmed with evergreens, and the pine bungle filling the good old fashioned angle fire place, (how I abominate these coal grates and close stoves!) all told of the regard for my personal comforts and the good taste which I might expect to find adorning my new house. And the front window looked out upon a large oval green, stretching on nearly a half a mile, bordered by the white houses of one of the sweetest of our New England villages. The old church with its towering spire, and my own academy occupied the centre of one side of the green, just opposite to Squire Johnson's noble mansion, and the neat cottage of his sister, Widow Mellen. These were the aristocrats of the village. Mr. Johnson was rich, highly educated, and in his sympathies and principles, thoroughly an aristocrat. How often he talked of the "high bred" and "lower classes," of "people of condition," "mere laborers," and the like familiar phrases. He made it convenient to forget that his father was a poor carpenter, who had his trade and his tool chest, his only capital in business at 21. His stately sister, so dignified, so well-informed, so graceful, showed his high notions. True, her late husband had failed in business, and died of a broken heart, a few years before, leaving her quite destitute. The little cottage was her sole possession. But then, her oldest son was the bookseller of the town, and indeed of that part of the country; and in his large printing office one half of the books published by the leading publishing house in Philadelphia were printed. He, therefore, belonged, by occupation, to "the best circles." And her youngest son, the amiable, elegantly formed, graceful William, though now only a journeyman printer, in his brother's office, might soon, nay his poetic genius she knew would speedily place him among the brightest ornaments of his country's literature.

He was a noble youth—I never saw a finer form. The expression of his eye combined amiability and intelligence. He was warm-hearted, trustful, affectionate. Always nurtured in his quiet home, his fine and quick sensibilities had not been chilled by premature contact with the selfishness of society. If he was too trustful, too confident of the purity and benevolence of mankind, it was not because he lacked discrimination; he wanted experience. Was it strange his mother was proud of him? He was the pride of the village. Before I had been there two days one of the neighbors came in, and spoke in glowing terms of William Mellen. I thought I heard a gentle sigh, behind me, and turning round, half involuntarily, I mirrored the glistening eye and slightly blushing tongue of the cheek of Lucy Allen.

"No chance for me there," thought I, "notwithstanding what good Mr. Merryfield so kindly promised me." Lucy saw my earnest gaze, and turned away with an expression of pain, and a curl of the sweetest lip in the world, and a frowning brow that told of the deep workings of suppressed emotion.

But I forget that I have not described Mrs. Allen's family. I owe Mrs. Allen's family. Her husband was not dead, yet he was not living. No, his was the living death of the inebriate. And strange to tell, his wife made him so!

It was not till some months later that I learned their history. I will relate it, so far as it stands connected with my immediate object.

Claire Bingham was the only sister of one of the leading political characters in the State—a man celebrated for the brilliancy of his conversational powers, and feared for the terrible power of his withering sarcasm. As a political writer no man of the age has been more unfaithful—more more hated. He has spared his friends little more than he did his foes. The least error in judgment, the slightest deviation from *his* standard, called down upon the offender a stinging rebuke which was felt long after the occasion for it had been forgotten. Often the public hardly dared express sympathy with the sufferer, lest those who were so bold should themselves become the victims.

Trained up in the family and under the eye of this brother, his favorite plaything in her childhood, his pride and companion in her mature years, Laura possessed equal talents, the same conversational powers, and the same terrible power of sarcasm. A beauty, mingling in the first circles of the literary metropolis, she seldom restrained her bitter wit, out of regard to the feelings of others, till she met with Jesse Allen. Allen was a man of education, of moderate talents, fine person, amiable temper and winning manners. The capricious Laura, who had slighted the addresses of many men far superior to him in intellect, became at once strongly attached to him. For his sake, to win his love, and in society, under the impulse of her affections, she restrained herself, and appeared as amiable as she was beautiful and gifted. They were married, and settled in the beautiful village of ——, in the house where I found them. Two daughters were the fruits of their union. Of the young ones I have little to say—she was amiable, like her father, and has made a good man happy by rendering his home a little Eden. The eldest, black eyed, black haired, fairy-like Lucy, seemed to be in intellect and disposition almost the image of her mother. She was more amiable, but the dangerous gift of sarcastic wit, indulged without restraint, and eagerly encouraged by her mother, had so far marred the loveliness of her character. I have turned away from her flashing eye as I never did from the pride or wrath of a man!

But I was speaking of the parents. Soon after her marriage, Laura, disregarding, at once the claims of duty and love, and the dictates of good policy, began to exercise her powers of sarcasm upon her husband. Almost worshipping her, and naturally forbearing and generous, he returned her bitter jests with caresses, and smiles, till she ridiculed his forbearance—then he mildly remonstrated against the indulgence of a temper so inconsistent with the harmony of the conjugal relation. But nothing could prevail upon her to refrain. Whether her consciousness of intellectual superiority over him, or the power of early and long indulged habits induced her course, I cannot say. But she would not forbear. And finally poor Jesse's love was cooled, his home became a scene of suffering that his gentle spirit could not bear, his legal business was neglected, and he sought in the bottle forgetfulness of the evils he had no power to remedy. Laura was shocked at the result. She was, so far as such a nature as hers can be, a devout person. And, with that strange perversity not uncommon in society, she sought a refuge from her own grief of the results of her own course, in the consolations of religion, and while she continued to persue her husband with reproaches on account of his drunken habits. Only once, it is said, Jesse found word to reply to her taunts. "If I am a poor miserable drunkard, a disgrace to my family and town, Laura as you say, (and it is too true,) I was not so when I became acquainted with you."

His spirit was broken. His pride of character was gone. He never made a single effort to retrieve his standing in society, but went onward, in the devious path of the tippler, till his business was gone, his money expended, and his credit destroyed.

The merchant who occupied the store that joined his house, pitying his family, and, as the neighbors believed and reported, loving the youngest daughter quite as much as he prized the rest of the family, paid up his debts, took a mortgage upon his house as security, and employed Jesse to drive his baggage team to and from the city. Poor Jesse, happy to find any employment that separated him from the cause of his sufferings and degradation, was a model of fidelity to his employer. He seldom drank except on his return home! He would leave home, sober with liquor, be sober for a week, while absent, but when he drew near to the place of his residence again, stop and drown his cares in the inebriating bowl! His earnings, however, supported his family in good style, for a retired country village; and he took pleasure in hoarding them for the education of his daughters. The youngest daughter, whose whole character emulated his, he quite idolized. Lucy was treated him with tenderness and respect, but he evidently feared her. He had heard her exercise his power, so like her mother, on her young companions, and though he loved her, he avoided her eye, and seemed in his manner towards her, rather to deprecate his displeasure, than to seek a return for a parent's love.

Lucy was not perfectly beautiful, but she was one of the most fascinating women I ever knew, except her mother! The reader will think the exception a strange one, but I seriously give, that I have never known a woman, who it she pleased to unleash her tongue, was so attractive a companion as Mrs. Allen. I never understood what was meant by the fascination of the snake till I mingled with that family circle. And I was once unfortunate enough to provoke an exhibition of the pangs! I shall never forget it, as long as I live.

Lucy had all her mother's talents, more amiability, and similar powers of fascination. The summer before I came to B—— William Mellen, who had been her school fellow from infancy, became her accepted lover. The growth of their affection was so gradual, that none took note of it, till the happy young man informed his mother that Lucy Allen had consented to be his bride, as soon as he established himself in business, as he intended doing, the following spring, with his uncle, in the country town.

Imagine his surprise and consternation when his mother declared in the strongest terms, and with a passionate warmth of manner quite unusual with her, that she would never give her consent, that she would rather see him in his coffin and the tenant of the tomb, than the husband of Lucy Allen, the daughter of a woman who had driven her husband from his happy home to the tavern, and made him a drunkard by her bitter tongue. "Oh my son, Lucy Allen is just what her mother was at the same age, and you are the image of her husband when he married her!"

It was only a day or two after this occurrence that I became an inmate of Mrs. Allen's family. It so happened that Mrs. Allen became aware of the result of William's interview with his mother the very day after I went there, and her spirit was roused to its utmost bitterness. One torrent she poured forth upon every one who approached her, or ordered them from the house. As a stranger I enjoyed an exemption. But the trembling husband fled to his cups. The benevolent merchant left the town on business, the youngest daughter fled sobbing to her chamber, and poor Lucy, who had hitherto been spared, perhaps from some sympathy arising from similarity of disposition, now suffered alone. Leave the room she dared not, and even at the table she was not free from fiery glances, and now and then a stunning word.

William was forbidden by Mrs. Allen to come near the house; and his own relatives, with one voice declared that they would never consent to see him ally himself to such a family.

William was in despair. A few days afterwards he disappeared in the night, and for many weeks no one knew whither he had directed his steps. One county was scoured, the ponds and streams raked, his person minutely described in the papers, but for six weeks no trace of him could be found. At last a merchant, whose business called him to a remote neighborhood of a farming town, about thirty miles distant, met him. He had wandered off, on foot, penniless, with no clothing but the dress he wore, and had hired himself for a little to the laborer on a farm. He was evidently somewhat insane. He eat little, slept little, spent most of his leisure alone, his countenance had lost its bloom, and an air of the deepest melancholy, with occasional mildness marked his conduct. He had given a false name, instead of his own, to the worthy farmer who hired him. He was evidently fast wearing out his life with grief.

With great difficulty his mother and brother persuaded him to leave the farm and enter the office of the publishing house in the Show town. Here, however, he still remained silent and gloomy. His health was visibly declining. His sunken cheek and hollow eye, and short dry cough indicated to a stranger the commencement of that curse of the land, consumption. Ah, it was *only* a broken heart!

As for Lucy, I have no doubt she loved him, as well, yea better than most women love. But after the first shock, if there was any change, it did not affect her health, or her beauty. The bright bloom on her cheek did not fade away, her ringing laugh was as merry as ever, and her step as elastic. Yet not one solitary letter from William came to cheer her; and she knew he was dying of a broken heart!

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"Ah! my good mother," he said, laughingly, "they tell me you and Ellen are to be married in a fortnight. Is it so? Glad to hear it. But I shall not be long behind you—again! since I come to think of it, we shall be married on the same day. Miss Spencer is a fine, dashing girl—a cool fifty thousand to here—we shall live in some style, but you must come and see us. Cards and all that sort of thing will be sent you.—But I forget—I've an appointment to look at a pair of carriage horses at eleven, and it now only wants five minutes of that hour. Good bye—I'll see you soon."

There goes a fine fellow who is about to sacrifice his happiness to his love of display," mused Prescott as his eye followed the receding form of his friend; and with a sigh he turned and walked on.

They were instructed—Prescott and his bride seeking their simple, yet comfortable home, while Mr. and Mrs. Masters were whirled off on a fashionable tour from which they returned in due time to astonish the town by their splendid entertainments. But alas! even before the honey moon was over Masters found that his friend's anticipations were true, and that Mrs. Masters, though rich, beautiful and accomplished, thirsteed, by a peculiar longing, to exhibit his life. As time elapsed, instead of the evil only increased, and about two months after the wedding, it was more than doubled by an event which never occurred. This was nothing more than the discovery—then first made by the fond settlement of Mr. Spencer's estate—that his daughter was in reality worth but a bare ten thousand dollars. The knowledge of this circumstance would not fail to irritate a husband whose chief motive in marrying was to possess himself of his wife's fortune—recrimination and re-criminations ensued between the ill-mated pair—and, as usual, the interview ended in a flood of tears on the part of the lady, and a volley of curses on that of the gentleman. Seeing his hat Masters cushed from the house in no very enviable state of mind. Almost the first person he met was a mutual acquaintance of himself and Prescott.

"Ah! Masters—the very man I wanted to see—have you heard the news—I am glad of it for both their sakes. I see you are ignorant, and that I am the first one to bring you the intelligence. Well then Prescott has had a glorious windfall in the way of fortune—his wife and her sister Mary have fallen co-heiresses to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, left them by an East Indian uncle, whom they had not heard of for twenty years. I once thought you and Mary would be married, but I was mistaken—she has been engaged you know a month and more to Mr. Leicester, your old rival. But I must hurry on. You look ill. I hope all is well at home. Remember me to your bride."

Masters did not speak, but, in his heart, he cursed the day he ever saw Miss Spencer, or refused the love of such an angel as Mary Elcott, for fifty here. He was rightly punished, in being tied for life to a peevish, extravagant, and comparatively pettiness woman.

If his story shall prove a lesson to our readers, our object in relating it will have been fulfilled. It is better to deal in truth, simple though it be, than in fiction, however gorgeous.

The Avenger.

"In God's name, see the fate and all things fit,
"There let them end it—God defend the right!"
Henry IV. Part II

I am no defender of the duellist. I am rather his foe. But his conduct is not always actuated by dishonorable motives; and even where it is, the custom often becomes the means of his punishment. Like the oak that Milo would have severed, it rebounds upon and crushes him. An instance of this character it was my lot to witness many years ago in Europe.

During a protracted residence in London, at an early period of life, I became acquainted with many of the students in Lincoln's Inn, and formed in short one of their society. It was composed mostly of young men of fine talents and some fortune, with occasionally a literary aspirant, and at intervals a gay follower of the "*beau monde*." It was at one of these convivial parties I first became acquainted with the characters of my story.

On a cold harsh evening in the month of January, some years ago, I went to the chambers of my friend M. in Lincoln's Inn, to meet a party of wine-drinkers. M. had been called to the Bar the same day, and we met to drink success to him, and wish him a Chancellor's wig and the Woolsack, as the reward of his professional labors. There were some ten or a dozen of us sat down to table, and most of the company, seemed, by their jovial manner, well disposed to make a joyous night of it; but among the drinkers, I observed one who took my attention above the rest, not indeed for his jovialness, but the contrary. He had one of those countenances that fixes an interest—one cannot well tell how. He was neither ugly nor handsome, but his face was strikingly indicative of vivid thought—while a certain air of neglect in his general appearance—an occasionally abstracted look, and a clouded brow, conveyed the impression that some unward trouble preyed upon him, and prevented him from sharing in the general convivial tone of the company. I observed, however, that he did not stint his glass when the bottles came round, but gulped down his wine like water, nor did he seem, except from a deep flush now and then upon his brow, to be more affected by it, than if the pure element had been his drink. M. sometimes addressed him cordially, but as it seemed, rather less familiarly than the rest of us, and was answered with a correct courtesy in well-chosen words, but few. When our host's health was drunk, as a new member of the Bar, the congratulations of our more serious companion fixed the attention of the whole company. He spoke with peculiar force and fervor, and pathetic of expression—his mind shone out, and the cloud that had overcast his countenance passed away; but the light was brief, and seriousness, amounting almost to gloom, sunk upon him as before.

There sat beside our host a man, who was in many respects a striking contrast to the person I have just described. He was remarkably handsome, yet the expression of his countenance was far from being pleasant—there was an air, half of suspicion, half of scorn, which, to me, marred the effect of his faultless features; and from the first time I looked at him, I felt that I did not like him. He was dressed with particular care and elegance, and the ease of his manner showed him well accustomed to society, but showed still more that he was an excellent terms with himself. My first impression was prejudice were soon brightened by the manner of his conversation—he talked with an airy solubility of his intrigues and his conquests; but this was not the worst—he treated libertinism as though it were a science, and discussed the various devices of sensual depravity, with as much cool precision, as coolness. What he said was evidently not the momentary impulse of vain and thoughtless sensualism—he had manifestly deliberated upon the revolting arts, in the recollection of which he revelled—he was, if what he said of himself was to be believed, both skillfully and systematically vicious. Yet with all this he contrived to be considered that he talked well, and, Beau-like, "he pleased the ear," while he disgusted the moral sense.

I had met very few men of this description before, and have not met many since, though I have been told by those who go into society more than I do, that in these "march of intellect" times, they are much increased. I can well believe it; yet both for the sake of such unhappy individuals and of society, I cannot but lament it, since I know no sort of character more utterly hateful. If Providence has been pleased to make a man a fool, or if unruly passion, getting the better of reason, hurries its victim into error, our pity is excited as much as our indignation, and we feel desirous to reclaim as much as to punish; but when cool craft and sensual depravity go together, we can look upon them with nothing short of unmixed detestation. But to return.

As the wine continued to go round, the volable tongue at the head of the table became more particular in the gross details of his real or fancied triumphs over simplicity and innocence, and boasted of an affair just concluded, which had taken him several months of perseverance to accomplish. "But how is it, H. that you can find time for all this?" said some one near him—"one would think you were an alderman, like some of the Saint James's Street fellows, who do nothing but pursue such adventures from year's end to years end, but we all know that you read."

"Time?" replied the gay gentleman; "all final time for some recreation to which they particularly attach themselves. I know one man, that, at no matter what inconvenience, will leave town for a fortnight or three weeks every season to hunt foxes in Leicestershire, and he works like a slave for it, for six months afterward. Another spends all September and half of October in shooting, though he can so ill spare the time, that, until summer comes again, he gets but five hours rest out of the four-and-twenty; and a third not only spends a week every now and then, that he can ill afford from his scientific pursuits, but contracts catarrh, if not cholera, wading up to his middle in the running brooks, and seeking to rub the waters of their trout and jack. Now, I neither hunt, nor shoot, nor fish, except now and then, by accident; but I pursue a game to me more exciting, and productive of more vivid pleasure, with less fatigue, which latter I know and have felt, may be pleasant to a robust constitution, but yet it is a fatigue, and I prefer ease to it. Now, I'll give you a specimen of my adventures—whether it is not good—they have theirs, and I have mine."

I felt disgusted and offended at this speech, in which brutal, insolence, and immorality were so unblushingly displayed, and I was thinking how I might best put in some observation that would at least relieve me from the painful sensation which this exhibition of unregretted licentiousness produced within me, but looking at my silent and serious companion, to observe how he had taken this lively sally, I was diverted from my purpose, and my attention became entirely fixed upon him. The blood rushed to his forehead, his eyes flashed, and, with a voice indicating hardly suppressed passion, he burst forth,—"I trust, sir, I may be permitted to remark, that your gay rhetoric has taken a turn, that, in common justice to yourself,—at least I hope so,—it ought not to have taken. Yet it is too much to suppose that you meant merely as a joke, what you have just now been saying. I have strong feelings upon the subject, and I must confess that, so far from there being, in my opinion, any just comparison between the libertine pursuits, which men have sometimes the misfortune to fall into, and the other amusements which you have so unaccountably classed with them—I should say, supposing both to be systematically pursued, that there was just as much difference between them as there is between healthful exercises, or harmless idleness, and deliberate scoundrelism."

There was something in the emphatic manner with which this was said, that produced a silent attention from every one in the room. Every word, although uttered, as I have said, in a suppressed tone, as if the speaker had been struggling against a greater explosion of wrath, was heard by all as distinctly as it was possible for articulate sounds to fall upon the ear. The perfect silence which followed, although but momentary, was very embarrassing. The gentleman who had undergone the reproof arose, his handsome features assuming an aspect perfectly satanic—wrath was burning on his brow, and fury and revenge glared from his eyes. Our host laid his hand upon his guest's arm as he arose, as if deprecating any expression of violence. This appeared to make him hesitate for a moment; the flush of anger gave place to a cloudy paleness, over which he forced the appearance of a smile, and saying merely to my companion, who had addressed him,—"We shall talk of all this, sir, at another opportunity"—he resumed his seat, and M. immediately essayed to give a new turn to the conversation. In this he succeeded better than might have been expected; and, though there was now the same *freedom* of conversation during the rest of the night that there had been before, the society was, by my thinking, none the less agreeable, and we did not break up until the small hours of the morning.

The severe rebuke administered to the gay gentleman by his companion seemed to have no effect upon him. He seared him that I sympathized fully with all he had said, and that he had anticipated that which I wish to have said myself, if I could have hit upon a method of doing so without appearing to make a personal charge.

"Then you think me wrong, doubtless," said he; "for have not I made something like a personal charge?"

"Something very like it," I replied; "and yet I do not think he whose who are evidently shifted in the same distinctions between personal and general observations would so construe it."

"I am not sorry," he rejoined, "to have said what I felt to be true in such a cause; but I already feel that I ought to have better considered several collateral matters, before I took upon myself to speak as I did in this place. I may have given pain and uneasiness to my friend, who very pleasingly invited me here to-night. I had no right to do that."

"Nay," I said, "he is too just and well-principled himself, not to feel that the fault was not with you, but in the occasion given. But you do not seem well," I added, seeing my companion put his hand to his throbbing temples as if in pain.

"No," he replied, not quite well. But it signifies little—I ought to have remained at home to-night, as I have for a long time, and I ought not to have drunk wine; but it is too late to decide upon these things now."

After an interval of silence, the conversation was commenced anew in a more cheerful tone, upon general subjects; and the more I heard of my new friend's remarks, the better reason I had to admire the virtuousness of his sentiments, and the vigor and grace with which he expressed them.

We rose to go away, and in the lobby I observed Mr. H. who had so ostentatiously professed his libertinism, call my new acquaintance aside, and put a short question to him, which he quickly answered, by saying he would be found in the Gray's Inn Coffee-House at ten o'clock in the morning. I understood this to have reference to the words which had passed between them at table, and felt not a little uneasiness at the thought of the serious consequency which might result from this slight excitation of a moment's thoughtless, but upon the instant I felt no way of interfering with propriety. I resolved, however, to call upon M. in the morning, and endeavor to enlist his good offices in the task of preventing any serious rencontre between his friends.

We had now got down stairs into the wide square of Lincoln's Inn,—it was a dreadful night—the rain and sleet pelted in our faces as we left the door, and the wind howled horribly through the passages. My serious companion who seemed to be hardly fit to encounter such a night, even with the best appliances of coat and umbrella, had neither. As I was better furnished, and a hackney-coach was out of the question, I offered him my escort if he was going toward the Temple. He took my arm with thanks, and we pushed on together, getting unsparingly drenched and chilled, for there was no resisting such weather. It was pitch-dark—the moon and stars were obscured by dense and driving clouds of sleet—most of the lamps were blown out by the sudden gusts of wind, and every living thing, save ourselves, seemed frightened out of the streets. Even the hackney-coaches seemed to have deserted the town—no sound of wheels was heard, not of any thing except the hatefully-roaring wind, and the dismal echoes of our footsteps as they went plash, plash, over the pavement. I felt that my companion shook violently.

"You are quite unable to encounter such a night as this," said I; "I am afraid you are very unwell and chilled to death with the bitter storm."

"No, no," he replied; "I am ashamed of this weakness; it is merely a nervous infirmity, the consequence of excitement, and will soon go off."

I could feel him clenching his teeth, and grasping my arm in his effort to repress the shivering; but it was in vain—he grew much worse. We were now close to the Temple, and he wished to tid me good-night, and proceed alone; but I felt plainly that he could not stand, much less walk alone through a storm. "That must not be," I said, "how far have you to go."

"To Surry Street, only—a thousand thanks for your assistance so far—but you must not come out of your way—I shall endeavor to get on myself—it is not far."

"No, indeed—I shall see you home—I should never forgive myself if I did not; you must take good care of yourself—you are ill—very ill."

"I fear I am—I was very foolish to venture out to night, but I had persuaded myself that I was stronger both in mind and body. I accept your kindness, for which I am most grateful."

My companion would now have fallen, had I not supported him. Short as the distance was to Surry Street, we reached it with difficulty. He stopped at a door near the river—he had the key in his pocket—it was a lodging house; and to avoid keeping the servant up, he had undertaken to let himself in. The passage was perfectly dark; he again wished to bid me good-night, but though I was myself reluctant to proceed, I knew that he could not get up stairs without assistance, and that it would be a false delicacy to refrain, under such circumstances, from intruding on his apartment. I therefore hesitated only for a moment, and then telling him that he must allow me to undertake the part of an intimate friend, and resign himself entirely to my management for the present, I walked in with him. My companion replied only by an earnest grasp of the hand.

I groped my way up, supporting him as well as I could. "This is a sorry place you have come to," he said, "but the weakness of the body breaks down pride; I only feel how very much I am indebted to you for all this trouble."

"Say nothing about it—this is the room door, I think?"

"Yes, he replied, faintly, "it is reached, thank God, at last."

We entered—there was neither fire nor candle burning. Fortunately there were means of striking a light, of which I availed myself, and a chimney taper soon threw its feeble rays around the gloomy and scantily furnished room. Little used as I was to any want of comfort, there was to me something very miserable in the situation to which I found myself. I was frightened for the young man, who had sunk down upon a trunk in a corner of the room; there he lay with the most ghastly expression. He was drenched to the skin, and continued to shiver so violently as to shake the whole room.

"What is to be done?" said I; "would you wish me to call up any one?"

"No, no, thank you; I shall be better in a few moments—I shall then get off my clothes and go to bed."

"Nay, that must be done at once; I will assist you. Come, let me take off this dripping coat—so—now the trowsers—there—here is a towel to rub you dry—and there I see are your night things. Now, let me help you to your bedside, there now," I continued, as I settled the pillow, "you see what a nurse I am—you must endeavor to get warm, now."

He put out his hand—"God bless you," he said; "I may perhaps die very soon, but while I live I shall not forget this."

"But I am not going to leave you yet," I replied, "I must see how you come on—I want to see this shivering cease."

I saw some wood lying inside the fender; and there were some unburned coals in the grate. I have never made a fire, thought I, but it is now time to try. I had often watched the process, and now imitated what I had seen, happily with good success. I raked out the coals, piled the bits of wood to cross layers, put on the coals again, and applied my light. The fire was a good one in ten minutes, but still I could hear my friend shivering in bed. There was a kettle in the room, which I furnished with water from the ewer, and put it on the fire. When it was hot, I poured it in the basin, and held the feet of the poor shiverer in it for some minutes. Then putting him into bed again, I warmed an old dressing-gown of flannel, which I found on a chair, and wrapped it hot round his legs and feet. I had the satisfaction to find that the shivering abated, and soon nearly ceased altogether. "See what a physician I am," said I—"and yet I never attempted any thing of the kind before. Now, if you promise to be very quiet, I will bid you good-by for a few hours—I shall see you again by nine o'clock."

"Glad bless you again and again," he said; "I think you have saved me from miserably dying to-night—farewell for the present."

I came away. The night, or morning rather, as it advanced, had become worse and worse. Fiercely in my teeth blew the bitter wind, and the drubbing sleet pierced to the skin; but I hardly felt either. My heart was light and warm with the sense of having been actively engaged in doing good. I have often walked home less comfortably in a fine night.

I slept soundly for a few hours, and awoke just in time to dress and keep my appointment with my new friend, and *patient*—for so I was obliged to consider him. I had knocked at the hall door before I recollected that I did not know the name of the person I sought; for though I had heard it in the course of the evening before, when we were at table, I had not observed it, and afterward it had not occurred to me to ask him. A slipshod girl, with her hair all in papers, dangling over a dirty greasy face, opened the door. "Is Mr. —— in, the gentleman, I mean, who lodges on the second floor—I want to see him."

"I don't think he's up, sir."

"Oh, I know that; but I am come to see him in bed. He is not well, I fear."

"I believe not, sir; I will go and tell him."

But I did not wait for her announcement; and telling her I knew the room, passed on before her. I knocked at the door, and was answered in a hoarse hollow voice, quite unlike that I had heard the night before; yet, when I opened the door, found it was the voice of the same man. He was partly dressed, and sitting on the side of the bed, his head toward the pillow, with his hands clasped under his forehead. It appeared as if he had sunk down into his position when trying to stand upon the floor. He started when he saw me, and for a moment seemed scarcely to be able to recollect me. I went toward him—"How is this?" said I, "I must chide you. How could you think of trying to get up?"

"Ah, my preserver," he said again, in that frightful hoarse hollow tone, "this is indeed very kind—more than I could have hoped for even from you. I knew I ought not to get up; but I must—I am unfortunately circumstanced—an appointment must be kept this morning."

"Good God!" said I, feeling his dry fiery hand, and observing the burning fever on his brow, "this is madness; it is impossible you can stir."

"I know it will be very difficult," he replied, "for even now I could not stand; nevertheless I must go, or be branded as a coward. Were it not better to die in the attempt," he continued with more energy, "than thus should befall me? I am a soldier's son."

"And your father?"

"Was killed in battle. I am his eldest son."

Here some thing like a groan burst from his labouring breast.

"Come, come," I said, "I know how this is—your remark last night to Mr. H., he spoke to you as you came away."

"Yes."

"Well, but that affair cannot be settled now. If there is no friend that you wish sent for, I will myself give a sufficient explanation to Mr. H. for the present; but now let me assist you into bed again. Do, for our friendship's sake," I added, and took hold of his hand.

"Do you advise me to this?"

"Yes, most decidedly."

"Then be it so, for you are indeed a friend; and I have no other now in London with whom I can advise. I can hardly speak, but while I can, here—what I have to say. I came to London full of romantic feeling, from a home where all was virtue, honor, and simplicity. I was successful in my pursuits, and in other respects happy—most happy, it is part of my misery now to think how happy I was. From the day I saw Mr. H. who came to live in the house where I lived, my lot has been changed. He turned away from me the fountain whence flowed all my gladness; he was from me the jewel of my life, and misfortune since has fallen upon me, through my own fault. I have felt as a man, but have not reasoned and struggled as a man. I have lived alone for months. Last night I was induced to join society again, and there was he too—the one fated to destroy me. You know what passed. The purport of his enquiry as we came out, was to learn where I might be found this morning. I did not like to name this sorry place, and told him I would be found in the Gray's Inn Coffee-House, at ten o'clock. What is to be done? It is agony to seem to fear him."

He could proceed no further, and covered his face with his hands.

"Be calm," I said, "I will go to the place you have appointed, and see his friend; but in this not your first quarrel with him."

"It is. I have reason that I was ill used by him; but it is my own foolish heart to which I owe my misery. He may not have been to blame. I never spoke to him until last night."

"Enough. I will now go. I have a friend in the medical profession who lives near this. I will send him to you as quickly as possible; but—tell me where shall I look for a card with your address?"

"Oh, yes; you are a brother's part by me, and yet the not know my name. It is Charles E——. My father was Major E——, of the ——regiment; he fell at Waterloo."

I remembered that I had heard the name before, though not in connexion with Waterloo; but there was no time for further speech. I got to Gray's Inn just as the clock struck ten, having called on the doctor in my way, and urged him to lose no time in visiting Mr. E.

I left word at the hall, that if any one asked for him, he should be brought to me; and I had not long to wait before a gentleman appeared, and was conducted to the place where I was sitting. I explained to him the reason that Mr. E. could not attend to his appointment, and offered to go with him to Mr. H. and tell him the circumstances of which I happened to be aware. To this he assented, and we soon reached Mr. H.'s handsome rooms in Lincoln's Inn. I repeated to him the facts that made it impossible for Mr. E. to meet his friend.

"It is very awkward," he said. "Do you act as Mr. E.'s friend in this affair."

"Not in the sense that you perhaps use the term. I only come to assure you, on my own personal knowledge, of the utter impossibility of Mr. E. meeting you, or any one else, at present, except in his sick chamber. I believe him to be very seriously ill.

"It is a pity," he replied, "that those who are liable to such sudden attacks are not more careful in the use of expressions for which they may be called upon personally to answer."

"That observation," I said, "is hardly necessary to me. I come here merely to pledge myself, that the reason of Mr. E. not meeting your friend this morning is badly inability; and having so pledged myself, you will perceive that I can allow no insinuation of want of disposition on his part to keep his appointment. I myself restrained him in an attempt to rise from his bed."

"Well, sir," said Mr. H. "as the matter must rest for the present. But it cannot end thus; when Mr. E. gets well, it must be settled."

"I much doubt that he will ever get well," I replied.

"In that case the affair will settle itself," he rejoined.

And thus in humanity and social life, thought I, as I turned away, and went to the chambers of my friend M. where we had been the night before. I found him arraying himself in a new gown and wig, and preparing to make his first appearance in Court. I told him what I had been about, and all that had happened, and asked him what he knew of Mr. E.

"Then I trust it will long continue," said I, "and that it may, you must be cheerful, and when you get strong enough, apply your mind to pursuits in which it can scarcely fail to make you successful and distinguished."

"I shall try," he replied, "but that brings me to the point at which I wished to arrive. I want to tell you—for such a friend as you have been, deserves all my confidence—what has been my course of life, and how it has been interrupted."

"Nothing could interest me more," said I.

"You are aware," he continued, "that I lost my father at Waterloo—I was then ten years old—there were four of us—I have two brothers and a sister. My mother's heart was almost broken, and for a long time, all was woe and gloom and confusion in our house. At length my mother roused herself from the deep and distressing stupor of her grief, for it was necessary to attend to our worldly affairs, and see to our future support. Upon a settlement of my father's affairs, there was found to be no more than barely enough to maintain us respectably. It had been intended that I should be educated for Oxford—that was necessarily given up, but still no pains were spared on our education. The pension which, as an officer's widow, my mother was allowed, she devoted to the payment of a private tutor, who lived in the house with us; and the fault was our own, if, under his care, we did not imbibe enough of the best sort of learning. Those, indeed, were happy days. My mother, if never absolutely gay, became sedately cheerful—while my brothers and myself were with our tutor, she devoted herself much to my sister's education, and we all assembled every evening, and rambled about together, or read and talked, a most united and happy family.

"As I grew up, it was resolved that I should study for the Bar; but, in the meantime, an ardent taste for general literature had led me to make some attempts, which, by the kindness of a country friend who had literary connexions in the metropolis, were favorably introduced to some London publishers. They were praised and paid for far beyond my highest expectations, and I was soon induced to quit my home for a residence in London, where the path to literary fame and emolument seemed open to me, and where it was at all events necessary I should reside, in preparing for my profession. My mother was, of course, full of anxiety about the place in which I was to fix myself in the great city, and we were all highly pleased when the clergyman of our parish proposed to introduce me to the house of the widow of an old college friend of his, who lived in London, and helped out the expenses of her housekeeping by taking two or three persons to board and lodge with her.

"At first when I arrived in London, all went well, and but too happily. I had as much as it was convenient for me to do in employment which I liked, and my circumstances were easy; but the charm of my existence was in the new home to which I had been introduced."

Here my friend paused, and tears filled his eyes. "My nerves have been so weakened by this illness," said he, "that I canot tell my story without more emotion than I expected; but I will go on."

"The lady of the house, a very excellent person in her way, had a niece living with her, and who had lived with her, as I understood, for about a year before I came to reside under the same roof. She was an orphan; her father, who was a clergyman, had been dead a good many years; her mother, who had been, I was told, a very accomplished woman, died also a short time before the young lady of whom I speak had come to live with her aunt. I heard that much pains had been bestowed by her mother upon Maria's (I mean the young lady's) education; and I can well believe it. Never were exquisite beauty, and the most touching sweetness of disposition, more worthy of whatever culture could do to adorn them with all womanly accomplishments. Gracefulness hovered about her every step and motion—elegance and gentleness were combined in all she did and said. When she spoke to me, I listened to music—

——'I did hear her talk
Far above singing.'

It seemed that love and tenderness had made their dwelling in the depths of her eyes, so blue as heavens; and when she smiled and was glad, an atmosphere of joy was round about her, and all within its influence rejoiced. I speak as one who loved—for I did love—though then I knew it not, or cared not to examine what the reason was of the happiness that I derived from her presence. We spoke of many things, for she seemed to like to converse with me; but of love we never spoke. I thought our feelings toward one another were the same—but oh! the fatal mistake! They were as different as is the thunder-cloud from the softest vapors that float athwart a summer sky. Mine wanted but the touch of jealousy to burst out into flame and agony—hers were but the calm sentiments of liking and esteem, if they even went thus far.

"The Mr. H. whom you met the other night, came to live in the house. How he happened to be received there I cannot tell; for its mistress was particular to admit no one that was not well recommended; but he came, and was from me that which I then found how much I prized. I hated him from the moment I saw him enter the door. I never spoke to him—the light scornfulness of his talk made me despise him too much; but he had studied the art of pleasing womankind, and his personal attractions made the task all the easier. I need not go over the history of his attentions to Maria, and the gradual appearance of her dislike—yes, her dislike for me. I left the house in despair. I cared not where I went, so that I might be alone. I could no longer apply my mind to my accustomed avocations. My finances sunk in consequence, and I therefore contented myself with the badly furnished and worse attended place to which you assisted me on that unfortunate night. It was the first time I had been in society for six months, and endeavored to force myself into spirits fit for it. You know the rest."

"And have you heard," asked I, with some curiosity, "what was the result of Mr. H.'s attentions to this young lady?"

"Nothing—nothing. From the day I left the house where then they both lived, until this day, I have endeavored to make my heart as it were a heart of iron, to all thoughts of her that fascinated, and then repelled me."

"But think you the designs of H. were honorable?"

"No—I think he sought the triumph of gaining the affections of so lovely a creature, and I doubt not his success. Perhaps he was wretch enough to aim at the ruin of her body and her soul, for the gratification of his fiend-like lust; but in *that* I am full sure he would never succeed. Once she knew his impurity, she would flee from him as from a wild beast; but her affections may have been won, and then trampled upon, and her heart may have been torn and crushed, as mine has been."

I endeavored to turn my friend's mind to more cheering thoughts, and then left him, much interested in his past story and future fate.

My affairs about this time called me out of town for a week. The first evening after my return I called upon R. whom I had left fast attaining to perfect health. I found him with a number of papers on the table, at which he had been writing. As I entered, he was walking up and down the room. He ran to me, and shook me earnestly by the hand. "Thank God you have come," said he.

"What is the meaning of this agitation?" I replied; "you alarm me."

"Listen," he said; "I am going to make further demands upon your friendship—but first let me explain what has happened. My cousin, Captain M. came to town yesterday morning, and called upon me with letters from home. I walked out with him to the Park. We there met the lady in whose house I told you I lived when I came to London. I bowed, and intended to have passed on, but she turned back a step or two after me, and said, 'That if I did not happen to be particularly engaged, she wished much to speak a few words to me.' Upon this my cousin left me, requesting me to join him again in the interior of the Park when I was ready. The lady then told me briefly and pointedly enough, that having a great desire to explain to me what must have seemed rude and harsh conduct on her part, and that of her inmates, and not knowing where I lived, she had determined to avail herself of the opportunity of our accidental meeting to speak to me—'You must have observed, sir,' she went on, 'that after the unfortunate arrival of Mr. H. at my house, our manner was soon changed toward you.' I had not observed any change in the good lady's manner, for which you will easily account, but I let her proceed without interruption. 'The fact is, that Mr. H. thought it necessary to get you out of the house, because you could understand him, and were a check upon him. He told us the worst stories of you.' And then, sir, she went into a detail of slanders that set me mad.—She confessed that she and her niece had believed this villain, and had consequently treated me with coolness, to induce me to leave the house. A month or two, however, discovered to them the character of the abandoned libertine they had listened to, and he was turned out of the house with indignation; the introduction he had come with was discovered to be false, though he took care to avoid forgery, by making it a verbal one merely, which, with his plausible manner, was sufficient. Part of what he had said about me was discovered to be a lie, and the rest was not believed. 'My niece,' said the old lady, and with this concluded her story, 'has scarcely held up her head since the discovery of the base man's infamous intentions.'

"You may judge the state of fury into which I was driven by this recital," continued R. as he walked about the room in the utmost excitement. "I joined my cousin, and instantly asked him to go on my part to demand satisfaction of H. The villain had the insolence to tell him that he was glad I was at last ready to show myself, as he had been waiting for some time to make a similar demand of me. But why occupy you with all this? It is arranged that we meet to-morrow morning in Hyde-Park, immediately after six o'clock."

I was petrified with surprise and grief. "Good God!" I said, "is there nothing to be done to avert this? Why should you expose your life to the fire of one who has thus injured you?"

"There is no other method to wipe out the stain," he answered passionately, "but at all events it must be done. I may not, and I cannot swerve now. I have a request, and whether I shall ever make another I know not. You see these papers—I shall seal them up to-night; if I fall, let them be conveyed to my brother,—and you will say to my mother,—but that way madness lies, or something worse, a faltering of the man within me.—You will do what I ask—I know you will. And now—for I must sit down to write again—now farewell! God bless you—forgive me all this trouble."

He wrung my hand—I promised,—I hardly knew what I did, or where I stood.

"Farewell!" he said again.

"No," I replied, "say good-night. I will be on, or near the ground, to-morrow morning."

"Thanks, thanks—more than I can utter," he said; "I wished it, but dared not ask it—good-night!"

That night I did not sleep. I knew not what to do. I thought a hundred times of going to the police, but was deterred by fear that in so doing I was betraying my friend's honor, and leaving him open to the further sneers and calumnies of his adversary. Morning came at length. It was the middle of March; a cold dry bleak wind blew in my face as I went forth, the sky was snowing, and gloomy forebodings took possession of my soul.—As I reached Hyde Park, the gates were just opening. Soon after, two carriages passed; I followed them as closely as I could, and reached the ground just as the two combatants were led to their respective places by their seconds. I saw the self-confiding air, the cool demoniac pride in superior skill, which appeared in the face and whole deportment of H. He took his attitude with the air of an officer saluting on parade. R. was perfectly steady, but with an air of deep seriousness, far beyond that of his adversary. The seconds left them—the moment of suspense was agonizing. The word was given—they fired, and my friend R. tottered and fell to the ground, never to rise again.

I flew to him, and flung myself down beside him, raising his head with my arm. The ball had struck him as if directed with the most murderous duellist's aim, between the lowest rib and the hip joint. He was bleeding inwardly, the damp of death was already on his face, and the glassiness of his eye shewed that it was soon to close for ever. Oh! horrible, horrible, is such a sight. He held out a hand to me, and to his cousin, and murmured, "I expected it would end thus;" then disengaging his hand from me, he put it in his bosom, and pulled forth two little packets. "These, these," he faltered, "for my sister and my mo—— Oh God! be merciful—comfort her, comfort her, my friend—farewell!" The blood gushed up his throat, from the inward wound. I can describe no more; we bore away the lifeless body from the ground.

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Who shall paint, or by what similitude shall be conveyed even a slight idea of the misery unutterable—the tearless agony—the swelling of the heart that will not burst and end the pain—the burning sword within the bosom, that tortures but will not kill—the intensity of grief that overwhelmed that widowed mother, when by cautious and slow degrees the full extent of her calamity was made known to her? Her eldest born, that first lay upon her bosom and drew suck—her consolation in her former great sorrow—her hope, her pride, her joy, he whom she had lately watched upon his bed of sickness, and had seen snatched from the jaws of death; he to whose renown she looked as the honor of her old age, was dead! dead! and lost to her—to all, not by the visitation of God, but by the hand of a villain who had slandered him, and before whom he then stood up to be slain!—Many a night in darkness she paced about her room, trying to say, "Thy will be done, O Lord!" but the words stuck in her throat, for she could not reconcile her soul to what had happened. At length, however, came tears and resignation, and she confessed before high Heaven, that her heart had been too proud of her son, and that the chastisement, bitter, bitter as it was, and almost killing, yet was just. Nor was she left without comfort and support. Never before had she felt in its full extent the excellent spirit of that noble girl, her daughter, who, like an angel in loveliness, and pity, and affection, tended her in her distress, and hid her own grief, (weeping in secret,) that she might the better support her mother.

There was but one of the family whose heart was not softened by this terrible visitation. It was the brother, to whom my unfortunate friend had written a long account of the whole course of affairs which led to the duel. To say he had loved the brother he had thus cruelly lost, is nothing—he idolized him—he was his guide, his instructor, his friend. If Richard R. had had a thousand lives, he would have given them all, to save that which was lost. The death of Charles utterly changed his nature in an hour. He read the long letter which had been written for him, and thenceforward, he seemed as a man of iron, or marble. He came to town immediately, and as soon as his brother's funeral was over, asked me, with a stern coolness that amazed me, a number of questions about H. I could tell him very little beyond what the reader of these pages is acquainted with, except that immediately after the duel he had set off for France. In two or three days Richard R. came back to me.

"I have found out a good deal about that murderer," he said; "he is in Paris, and will be back in two months, if it seem safe for him then to return. Of course no impediment will be placed in his way. I have found out too, that for six weeks preceding my brother's *murder*, he went every second day to a shooting exercise ground, and practised with the pistol; he was sure of hitting any thing." All this was said with a dry fierceness that confounded me. "Farewell," said he, pressing my hand in his iron grasp, "I shall come back to town in two months, and shall then see you."

I saw him before that time, when I visited his mother, but his manner was still the same. At the end of two months he came to London. After the first salutations were over, "Mr. H." he said, "returned to London yesterday."

"How do you know?" I asked.

"I have had him watched," he replied.

"You mean, then, to have him arrested and tried," I observed, with some anxiety.

"No," he answered; "*arrested* I do mean he shall be, but not tried—at least at any earthly bar."

"Good heaven! what do you mean to do?" I said. "I do not understand you; what do you mean to do with respect to him?"

"To *kill* him," he answered with frightful distinctness, and ground his teeth, as if he were in imagination trampling him to death.

I was dreadfully shocked. I feared he had lost his senses, and his look did not tend to expel the idea—his hair had in two months changed from black to grey—his eyes flamed with revenge and defiance; his noble features—for he was one of the handsomest men I ever saw—had all lost their former expression of tranquility and sweetness. He moved toward the door, but turned round, and, I suppose, observing my surprise and horror, he said, "I will not *assassinate* him—I will bring him into the field, or hunt him to death in the public streets with my stick, as I would a mad dog;" and as he uttered these words, he struck his stick with such violence against the floor, that it shivered like pipe-clay, and fell out of his hands in fragments.

I started up. "You do not know what you are doing," I said; "you have no chance with him—you yourself told me what a shot he was, and you have no chance but that of being killed, and your mother will break her heart."

"I can feel but one thing," he answered, "and that is, that I shall *kill* him. Look you, this day two months I had never fired a pistol but two or three times in my life, but when a brother is murdered it is time to learn. I have learned, and mark you any inch of space upon that knife," he continued, pointing to one which lay on the table, "and upon the edge within that inch of space I will split five bullets out of six, at twelve paces."

Before I was able to address to him any observation in return, he had walked away.

Ere three days had passed, he had publicly proclaimed before a whole company where H. was, that Mr. H. whom they sat beside, was a liar and a slanderer. I heard of it the same evening, and that a meeting had been arranged to take place, out of town, the next morning but one. I determined that there should be no hesitation on my part about applying to the police this time, and had arranged, before I went to bed, that both parties should be taken up at nine o'clock the next morning.

It was now the height of summer, and the mornings were beautiful. I got up early, as was my custom, and walked out between five and six o'clock toward Knightsbridge. As I passed the Park gate, I saw, to my horror and amazement, a carriage pass with H. in it, and two others, and in a minute after, another rapidly followed, in which I recognised Richard R. The fact was, that after having settled the day following but one, as a blind to all but the parties concerned, they had agreed that the very next morning they should meet in Hyde Park. I looked about for assistance, but could see none, and, like a distracted man, I ran to the very spot where the former duel had been fought. As I went very quickly, and across the ground, I passed upon the second carriage, which had to go round by the road, and when I arrived at the spot, H. was bathing his right arm with cold water. The morning was so warm, that it appeared he found it expedient to steady the muscles by cooling them.

"Hold, murderous wretch!" I cried; but just then the second carriage drove up, and Richard R. with a military friend, alighted. It was in vain to expostulate; both parties were determined to fight, and they took their ground. Never were two finer-looking men set opposite to one another for a deadly purpose. Richard R. the moment he took his ground, fell into a position like a soldier mounting guard, and stood firm as a piece of iron, coolly looking at the spot where his antagonist stood. I thought that for a moment something like an appearance of terror crept over H.'s countenance, but it soon gave way to the expression of cool Satanic hate. The pistols were handed to the duellists. I stood transfixed with I know not what of horror and fear. I could not look away, and yet it seemed to me as if my eyeballs would burst in looking at the combatants. Richard R. looked at the pistol as he took it, and the slightest imaginable trace of a bitter smile played upon his mouth. The pistols were raised—the word "fire," had hardly reached me when both pistols went off. Merciful heaven! H. leaped into the air, as it seemed to me, the height of himself, and fell upon the earth as lifeless as the earth on which he fell. Richard R. stood still, as though he were an iron statue. He had sent his bullet into the eye of his antagonist, and right through his brain.

I rushed up to him. "Is not this horrible?" I said.

"Very," he replied; "but do not think me unfeeling that I contemplate it without emotion. This sight has been constantly before me for the last sixty or seventy days and nights. I felt and knew that I was to do this, and have seen many a time, or it seems to me that I have seen all that I now see before me—that miserable man dead, in this very place where my brother was slain, and you to whom I speak, beside me. And now my work is done. My brother died here, and now I can weep for *him*." And he bowed his head upon my shoulder, and wept as a strong man weeps, when his grief can thus find vent.

It appeared probable that close together as the two shots appeared to be, Richard R. had fired first, and to the immeasurably short period of time which his fire had preceded that of his antagonist, he owed the preservation of his life. As H.'s pistol was levelled, it seemed certain that the ball would take effect under his adversary's arm; but before the charge had left the muzzle of the pistol, he had doubtless received the death-shot in his brain, and his weapon fell a little, for the ball went through the legs of Richard R.'s trowsers, but without giving him even a scratch.

In three days from that awful morning, R. was on the Continent, where he lived in deep retirement for two years. For more than a year his mother did not know the real reason of his going abroad, though she had heard that he who slew her son, had fallen in a similar manner himself.

When Richard did return, it was to call me brother, to which title I had acquired a right—by the law matrimonial.

K. N. M.

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quality of the funds, in which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume is now opened, and we wish to start, unincumbered by *back balances*. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will take a *fair* start together and see who shall first tire in the race. *We shall continue to issue a splendid paper.*

☞ Mr. S. W. Fullerton, Jr. will act as agent at Newburgh, Orange county, New York, for the S. E. Post and Graham's Magazine.

☞ John H. Allen, is authorized as a general travelling agent to obtain new subscribers to the Post and Graham's Magazine.

Our Receipts--A Hint.

A goodly number of our subscribers are remembering the printer about Christmas times, and are sending in subscriptions quite merrily. To such, and to the gentlemanly postmasters, who are doing all in their power to aid us in collecting our accounts, we tender our sincere thanks.

There are a great many delinquents on our large list who might profit by the example. A hint, we hope, will be sufficient—we do our best to make a good paper, and must be paid for it.

Christmas.

To-day is Christmas! It is the season of festivity and joy. All over this wide land, in the dwellings of the humble as well as of the rich, thousands and thousands of hearts are beating with gratitude, as they gather once more around the paternal hearth, to spend the day together. This annual re-union of the members of a family is a noble and touching custom. The sight of sisters who have not met for a year, of brothers who have been hundreds of miles away, of grandchildren whose dwellings perhaps are beyond the mountains, all coming up, with one motive, on this day, to the old homestead, and gathering around their parents' hearth as they did when they were children, is one that appeals to all the kindliest and holiest emotions of the soul. And those who partake in the custom feel it as such. These re-unions form as it were, links which unite them to the happy days of childhood, bringing up before them in all their freshness, the songs, the laughter, and all the sunniness of youth. Never may this holy custom depart from amongst us.

It is Christmas!—and throughout the house, the children are gaily romping, exulting in their presents, and wishing that Christmas would come oftener than once a year. The whole air is ringing with their laughter, as a summer morning with the carols of innumerable birds. One little girl is dressing her new doll—a plump urchin of six is whooping on his rocking horse—another still younger is blowing a tiny trumpet over the whole house—his brother of ten pores over Appleton's illustrated Crusoe—and a fair girl of fourteen, whose sunny eyes are glittering with merriment and happiness, is turning over a magnificent annual, while every now and then her looks stray to a sparkling ring upon her finger. There is a young married couple—a daughter and her husband—but they sit alone by the fireside, two happy to do aught but look into each others eyes, although occasionally they will glance at the children and smile perchance at the merriment. The parents gaze from one to the other in honest pride, now and then, however, chiding the uproariousness of one of the youngsters; but yet doing it in such a manner that the reproof is almost a license for Harry to shout the louder, and Mary to sing the oftener to her doll. All is hilarity and joy.

It is Christmas!—and in the country. There is to be a great dinner at farmer Howard's, and his good dame has been all the week preparing pies, making jellies, and getting things to rights. From a score of farm houses around, each sun-browned farmer and his wife are setting out in their cosy vehicles to the place of entertainment. What a feast the table groans under—turkies, geese, chickens, perhaps ducks, ham, and a dozen other eatables, with pies, puddings, and trimmings innumerable. Why the famous dinners given by the old Greeks before Troy, at which Ulysses and those other beef-eaters used to devour such quantities, sink into insignificance alongside a feast like this. The table is piled up until you would think it would give way under the load. And then what pressing solicitations to eat!—and how many gigantic cuts are laid on your plate!—and how the joke and smile goes round until betwixt eating and laughing you are almost choked. Many and many a time, in some quiet old farm house, far away from the noisy town, have we feasted thus as kings never feasted in all their pomp. Give us a country dame's larder if we would tuck in the turkey and pie!

It is Christmas! and how merrily the sports of the evening go round. There is the sound of dancing in one habitation, the songs of young maidens in another, and everywhere the voice of merriment, happiness, and joy. Nor in many dwellings are thanksgivings for the mercies of a past year, and prayers for the like blessings during the coming year forgotten; and sweet is it to hear the silver-tongued young girl as well as the gray haired sire uniting in this holy work. And from still other hearts the happy family sends up its thanksgivings, although not a word is spoken—for is not the silent gratitude of the inner spirit even more eloquent than poor feeble human words? God heareth all alike, whether of one sect or another, whether Jew, Gentile, or Christian.

A year has passed since we last conversed with our readers on this theme, another year will have gone forever before we do so again. In that period what changes may occur. But trusting that sorrow may fall lightly, and happiness plenteously, on all, we take our leave with a hearty wish for "A MERRY CHRISTMAS."

The Post Office.

In another column will be found an abstract of the report of the Post Master General, in which it will be seen, he hints at various reforms. Our own opinion always has been, that if the abuses of the present system were reformed, if political favoritism was discarded, and honest and competent men were selected on account of these qualities, and not in consequence of political services, if contractors were properly restricted, and the laws in all cases enforced, the Post Office Department, if it did not become a source of revenue, would never be an expense to the Federal Government.

The idea of pre-postage in case of newspapers and periodicals is preposterous in the extreme, and the effect of such a law, would be to abolish every newspaper and magazine of the least circulation. Indeed, in the case of monthly or quarterly periodicals, we assert that not *one*, would be able to exist. The law in relation to these, is already unjust, the postage is out of all proportion severe, and the department has always seemed more inclined to increase, than to modify the inequality. A magazine for instance, of *three sheets* is charged *seven and a half* cents postage for a distance of over one hundred miles, and a *mammoth newspaper*, which weighs twice as much, and is of twice the bulk when folded, is carried over the same ground, in the same mail bags, for *one cent*.

We respectfully submit to the Postmaster General, and to such who may act in relation to the laws regulating postage, whether the influence of three lighter monthly periodicals, which are in the main devoted to the encouragement of native writers, and in fact *now* to open the *only* channel between such writers and the people, and which by the employment of American engravers, are doing more to foster the arts of the country than any other, or all the branches of the trade—we ask whether it is just, politic, or statesman-like to impose upon them the whole weight and burden!

In relation to newspapers, it does not become us well to speak. It is a question, however, which should be well considered, whether the present economy in relation to newspapers is not doing much to disseminate knowledge among the people, and whether the government can better dispose of its ample means than by lending a helping hand in this way to the people. Certain it is that no newspaper establishment in this city could exist, and circulate the number of copies that are now sent out, if the franking privilege in relation to them were abolished, and the doctrine of pre-paid postage established. Take for example an establishment which issues weekly thirty thousand newspapers at two dollars per annum, the cost of the paper upon which it is printed being five and a half or six dollars per ream. In the getting up of which forty or fifty hands are employed, including clerks, compositors, press hands, etc. who are to be paid weekly in cash. Take the wear of machinery, of type, the consumption of ink, fuel, etc. into consideration, and say whether such an establishment could live, if it were taxed three hundred dollars per week for postage, on its newspapers. The idea is preposterous!

But it may be said, that a new system of doing business must be brought about. The subscriber must be charged with postage both on letters and papers here—but such reform must destroy all the present establishments, and ruin the men employed in the business. A new arrangement could not be entered into completely for years with old subscribers, which would be ruin, and if enforced, the effect must be the same.

What then is to be done? Are we to have no reform of abuses, because men interested in upholding them demur? We say not so! Let the remedy be a proper one. No reform should be sudden. Let the present rates of postage be modified and rendered equal, and in all cases be adhered to. Commence the reform with letters, and let the postage be pre-paid—if that is to be the remedy. It will thus operate upon *all* alike, but do not make war upon the business of a certain class of men, impose upon them a *certain* tax of two or three hundred dollars per week, and leave them the beggarly alternative of giving up their business, or starving in jail. We speak out plainly, because this matter should be fairly met. If it is *seriously* urged by the department, it should be seriously argued by the press. We have more respect for the present Postmaster General than to suppose him guilty of trifling.

We say, then, let the reform commence upon letters. Let the franking privilege be modified or abolished, but let both these go together. Next equalize the postage upon newspapers and magazines. It is neither fair nor just that a paper which is sold in the street for a penny, and which is perhaps scarcely eight inches by ten, should be subject to the same postage as a sheet large enough for a blanket, and measuring at least forty-eight by sixty inches. Let the department take the matter in hand, and urge a reform here. If *size* cannot afford a criterion, let any other test be adopted, but place all upon an *equal* footing. Let the monthly magazines be *fairly* treated also, and a judicious policy, at the same time *reform abuses and benefit the people*.

We cannot let this occasion pass without bearing testimony to the urbanity, gentlemanly deportment, and rigid regard to the duties of his office, of the present postmaster of Philadelphia. We are at liberty to give a free opinion as we are disconnected with politics, and we can testify that during his connection with the office, we have never had fewer complaints, and have never had losses which could in any way be attributed to the office here. He has devoted himself to the reform of abuses with an unsparing hand, and we have no doubt that his untiring vigilance and uniform caution, will do much to keep unmerited odium from the department. Among other means of throwing censure upon the office, is that of writing upon the letter "PAID," and throwing it into the box for *unpaid* letters, thus imposing upon the postmaster the trouble of scratching the word off, or of marking it as an unpaid letter, with the word still upon it. The postmaster here has adapted a very good remedy in such cases, and has had printed the following notice, which is pasted upon all such letters:—

SIR.—Your Correspondent, as you will perceive, has written "PAID," on this letter; but I conceive it to be my duty to inform you that the postage was *not paid*. Will you have the goodness to ascertain whether or not the money was sent to this office for that purpose. I am induced to be thus particular, because I have known so many instances in which *faithless* messengers have *retained* the money, and deposited the letters *unpaid*—thereby committing a fraud, disappointing the intentions of the writer, and reflecting unmerited censure upon the Post Office Department.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, P. M.
Philadelphia, P. O. 184

It is by attention to such things that odium is saved the department. A scrutinizing inquiry into *little* abuses is the surest preventive of great ones.

Let the Postmaster General seriously begin the matter of reform, and collect all the information within his reach, and then act. But of one thing he may rest assured, that no sudden reform in relation to newspapers can be carried into effect. It must be gradual, progressive, and only in time, *radical*.

Mutiny of Slaves.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of the mutiny of a number of slaves on board the brig Creole, bound to New Orleans. It appears that while the brig was lying to on the night of the seventh of November, expecting to make Abaco the next morning, the captain and hands having turned into their berths, except the watch on deck, a negro came into the cabin, and told the captain that some of the men were in the hold with the women. The captain requested Merritt, who was attending to the negroes, getting their food, &c. to go and see who it was among the women. Merritt went down among the females, lit the lamp, and discovered a negro named Madison, who attempted to get on deck; Merritt caught him by the leg, and Gifford, the mate, held him by the head and shoulder, his body being on deck, and his legs in the hatchway, they intending to chastise him.

While scuffling with him, a pistol was discharged, and the mate, Gifford, was struck on the back of the head by the ball, but it did not penetrate. Gifford and Merritt ran below into the cabin, woke up the captain and Mr. John Hewell. The captain took his bowie knife and rushed on deck. Hewell found a musket, and prevented the negroes from coming to the cabin; fired it at them—they threw a handspike at him, and took the musket from him—they were at the entrance to the cabin all the time—Hewell picked up the handspike, drove them from the cabin door to the forward part of the vessel; some of them in his rear stabbed him several times, and he returned to the cabin and fell dead. The captain fought, but was overpowered; thrown down, the knife taken away from him—succeeded in getting away from them, and ran up the rigging. Gifford was already up the same mast, and finding the captain fainting from the loss of blood, lashed him to the mast, and went up higher—the others took to the rigging of the foremast.

The negroes having possession of the vessel, spared Merritt's life on condition that he took them to Nassau. At first they wished to go to Liberia, but when Merritt assured them that the water and provisions would not hold out, they consented to go to Nassau. Meanwhile they kept the captain and some of the passengers in the forecastle. They allowed the captain's wounds, however, to be dressed.

On arriving at Nassau, the American Consul being informed, by the mate and crew, of what had taken place, went to the Governor of the Island, and acquainted him with the facts; the Governor sent a file of soldiers on board. The third day after being in that port, the passengers, crew, &c. identified 19, who appeared to be the principals, the next day, and they were taken ashore and lodged in jail. The Attorney General of the Island then read, from the quarter deck, the British Laws, and told the negroes that they were free, and might go "any place they pleased." During this time a large number of boats, (those aboard of them armed with clubs) came along side of the brig. After the reading of the laws by the Attorney General, those in the boats expressing impatience at the time, a signal was given by this officer, by waving a pocket handkerchief, and the slaves were pushed and shoved from off the vessel into boats, a portion refusing to go; five would not go, and hid themselves. The captain was taken on shore by the American Consul, and his wounds dressed by a Physician.

On the arrival of the brig Creole, at Nassau, as soon as the news was known among the shipping, a captain commanding a vessel from Maine, lying in port, collected up all his pistols, cutlasses and muskets, and the Consul purchased some—took his crew in a boat with these arms, and went to the brig for the purpose of manning her and taking her into Charleston—the soldiers ordered him to keep off, that if he attempted to get on board they would fire on him—he was compelled to return. The brig proceeded on the voyage with only 5 out of 136 negroes.

The whole of the slave property on board the Creole, was insured in New Orleans. The following is a list of the owners, the amount of insurance, and the names of the offices where effected.

Thos. M'Cargo, in Orleans Insurance Co.	$20,000
Do do Merchants' do do	15,200
Lumpkin & Lockett, in the Firemen's Insurance Co.	20,000
Lumpkin & Lockett, in the Merchants' Insurance Co.	10,000
Johnson & Apperson, in the Ocean Insurance Co.	15,000
John Hagan, in the Ocean Insurance Co.	6,200
Charles Hatcher, in the Ocean Insurance Co.	3,300

The offices have, one and all, we understand, refused to pay over the amount of the insurance. Whether the United States Government will interfere in the matter, has not yet appeared.

The State Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph, giving a much more cheering account of the State finances, than has been given for a long time. The letter is the best reply we can give to the efforts of men, both here and abroad, who, for their own selfish purposes, wish to depreciate the State stocks, and injure the credit of the commonwealth. The letter is as follows:

TREASURY OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, December, 14, 1841.

MESSRS. PEW & WALLACE:—

Gentlemen—The subject to which your letter of yesterday refers, has on more than one occasion attracted my attention. I have been grieved to witness a seeming disposition on the part of a portion of the press of Philadelphia to depress our State stocks, an effort which could result in no good except to a few interested speculators. It was to allay the fears that had apparently arisen on the subject of the payment of the interest falling due 1st February next, or rather to calm excitement, that I was applied to by several highly respected gentlemen of Philadelphia, for information in regard to the condition of the Treasury and its resources, to which applications I invariably replied that I entertained no doubt that the interest would be promptly met, and that too without recourse to a further borrowing of money, yet as a proper precaution against any unforeseen obstacles and to render the payment, I might say, absolutely certain, it was deemed advisable; after due consultation, and a mutual understanding with the Governor, that timely notice should be given to the Banks agreeably to the resolution of 5th May last. I am happy, however, to state now that from the receipts of the Treasury during the last three weeks, it is rendered apparent that no portion of the loan will be required of the banks.

To illustrate this I herewith furnish you with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth for the financial year, which will show the following result:

Receipts,	$5,380,782 23
Add balance in the Treasury 30th Nov. 1840.	625,256 17
	$6,006,038 40
Deduct payments,	4,896,106 16
Balance in the Treasury 30th November, 1841.	$1,109,932 24
A part of this balance is unavailable for interest purposes, being appropriated to pay damages for repairs of Huntingdon Breach, and a portion being depreciated funds and advances on account, to the public offices. The sum of $350,000 as the unavailable portion of the balance must therefore be deducted. There is then left on the 30th November last, which could be applied to the payment of interest, the sum of	$759,932 24
Add to this the excess of receipts over payments from the 1st to the 13th inst.	168,274 98
Available balance in the Treasury 13th December, 1841,	$984,207 22

The interest due 1st February next is estimated at about $900,000 including the premium that is likely to be paid for specie funds. Thus you will perceive that the amount now in the Treasury more than equals the interest.

If these facts are deemed of any importance in allaying public anxiety and correcting the evils of which you complain, you are at liberty to make them public.

Very Respectfully,
Yours, &c.
JOHN GILMORE,
State Treasurer.

No fears need, therefore, be entertained of the ability of the State to pay the interest falling due on the first of February,—and this too without a resort to the banks. We are glad to find old Pennsylvania in such a condition. Let us raise, at least, the *interest* of our debt without having to resort to loans. In time we shall be able to begin the liquidation of the principal. A Commonwealth, whose resources are as vast as those of Pennsylvania, should never stoop to the disgrace of acknowledging that she cannot pay her debts. Such an attitude would be unworthy of a great republic. Her soil thereafter would be unfit for the residence of freemen.

Mississippi Bonds.

The doctrine of repudiation is one only to be allowed in cases of the *clearest* fraud, and then to be admitted only with *the most extreme* caution. As a general rule the acts of a legislature are the acts of the people; and a third party, dealing with the legislature *in good faith*, ought to be protected even in cases where the conduct of the legislature is fraudulent. Such is the law as well as equity of contracts between man and man, and such is the rule which common justice decrees in cases betwixt a legislature and its creditors.

The attitude assumed by Mississippi in regard to the bonds issued on the credit of that state strikes every common observer, as "*prima facie*," unjust. But we would not condemn her hastily. Amid the conflicting statements of opposing parties, we find it impossible to arrive clearly at even the facts of the case; for neither side admits the correctness of the other's statements. Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to hazard a more definite opinion than the one we have given above.

One fact only, in this controversy, appears to be settled—and that is, the counties which, in the late election, gave majorities in favor of paying the bonds, yield the greater part of the revenue of the state. Those, therefore, on whom the burden of paying these bonds would fall are averse to repudiation; while those counties, which would have to pay comparatively little, are hostile to paying at all. Thus the counties of Adams, Amity, Hinds, Jefferson, Madison, Noxubee, Warren, Wilkinson, Washington and Yazoo, gave at the late election 2,500 majority in favor of paying the State bonds. These ten counties pay into the State Treasury $156,833 75 or $15,000 more than half of the whole revenue of the State.

The county of Adams pays over $35,000 annually in taxes. This county gave 440 majority in favor of paying the State Bonds. The county of Lawrence pays less than two thousand dollars taxes, and gave 440 majority against paying the bonds.

Whatever however may be the justice of the attitude assumed by Mississippi, one thing is clear—the credit of that state, as a state, will be ruined. Nor will the evil stop here; for the credit of the surrounding states, and of every state where repudiation is heard even in a whisper, will be more or less injured; and although we are no friend to state loans in general, yet, as circumstances do arise where it is *necessary* for a state to borrow, it is best to keep the credit of a commonwealth "free from reproach." However, as Sandy said, let each one "gang his ain gait."

Bold Rascality.

A house in Traverse street, Boston, No. 28, occupied by a woman named Julia Carr, of dubious character, was on Wednesday forenoon entered by a couple of desperate rascals, and robbed of money and jewels to the amount of about $5000. The woman Carr was from home at the time, leaving her house in charge of another woman, named Austin, who answered the ring of the robbers at the door, and tried to close the door upon them, but could not. One of them then said he would stick a knife into her if she opposed them any longer. She, however, still tried to keep them back, and one of the burglars made a blow at her with a knife, which she warded off by her hand, which was cut thereby. He then made a more successful stab at her head, and inflicted a stunning wound. They then tied her hands behind her back, and tied a white cloth tight around her throat, to choak her, and left her lying in the entry, while they went up stairs, broke the back chamber open with an axe, and rifled the bureau of all the money and jewelry contained in it. In the evening a young man named Washington Dunbar, was arrested at the theatre and detained, on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of this bold outrage.

Fashions for December.

The following good hit at the fashions is going the rounds, and taken in conjunction with the recent movement to abolish tight-lacing, may show which way the current of public opinion is tending. The Parisian ladies, it is well known, have discarded corsets altogether, and as it seems as on this side of the water, take our cue from Paris and London, it is to be hoped that the sensible movements in the fashionable world will be followed, as well as the frivolous and ridiculous. But here are the December fashions for those who think otherwise. The fashions for this month are important. They have caused us a great deal of consideration, and will, of course, be followed by all who pretend to taste, fashion and style.

The ladies being fine, hearty, robust, and of sound constitution may go very thinly clad during this month. They should not put on any extra under garments, which only tend to destroy the beauty of the figure. They must wear silk stockings, and on no account, how sloppy soever the streets may be, wear any thing but the thinnest of pumps. Double soled shoes, whose only utility consists in keeping the feet dry, must not be thought of; and French clogs are not to be endured for a moment. The beauty of the foot must on no account be sacrificed to the weather. At this time the dry goods merchants expose in their stores Canton and other flannels. Ladies must not be reduced by these temptations to spoil their figures with flannel petticoats. The article is only introduced into the market for the use of Quakeresses, who study vulgar comfort, and care nothing for fashion. It is quite sufficient to say that these people wear worsted stockings and thick shoes.

The other fashions are, short silk dresses, with velvet short cloaks of the night-gown fashion, made more for show than service, and velvet bonnets which cover only half the head—crimson linings are the rage.

Gentlemen being weak, delicate, and particularly liable to consumption, may do what they always have done—take care of themselves. They may wear cork soled boots, and strong, stout over coats of the pattern of the time of George II. lined and quilted.

It is only the ladies who are privileged and enjoined to set the weather at defiance. It is a beautiful idea. It shows at once the superior courage of the female sex, which many have doubted. Men dare not do it.

The U. S. Treasury.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent in to Congress on Monday; but owing to the length of the document it has not yet appeared in the Washington journals. The Intelligencer prints an abstract of the report until it is enabled to publish the whole. The estimated deficiency in the Treasury, on the first of January next, is as stated in the late Message $627,559, which the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year (1842) the *Receipts* into the Treasury (excluding the sales of Public Lands) are estimated at $19,300,000—from which is to be deducted $627,559, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The *Expenditures* for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at $32,791,010; leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of $14,210,570.

To meet this deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorise an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars.

The surplus of two millions, necessary to be kept in the Treasury to meet emergencies, and the balance of the deficit on the ways and means to be supplied from imposts on foreign articles. This does not shew a very flourishing condition of the Treasury.

Robbery of the Patent Office.

On Monday last, a room, on the second floor of the Patent Office, at Washington, was entered and robbed of some of the most precious and valuable deposites of the State Department, presents from foreign princes and *distingues*, consisting of the celebrated snuff box, richly set in diamonds, the gold scabbard of a sword, and a superb pearl necklace. The act was committed about one o'clock, when visiters and strangers are present, and the extensive and variegated collection of the National Institute, together with many foreign curiosities and presents to our government, are being examined and explained. It is as public a place as a museum, and very much like one.

The more precious deposites are left in a corner room, and *should* be under lock and key. The story is, that the room was entered by a false key. The entrance, however, is in range of the entire length of the saloon, and it is not easy to imagine how such a robbery could have been committed so publicly, at such an hour, and nobody be in fault. The scabbard, of solid gold, and three feet long, more or less, must have been carried off under a cloak. It was certainly a very audacious robbery, and how it could possibly have been committed in such circumstances, is mysterious enough.

The estimated value of the articles, is perhaps $10,000. A reward of $1000 is offered. The public authorities should see to it, that, in future, a better watch is kept over the articles of value deposited here.

The Late Gale.

The gale of Thursday week was a very severe one, and extended westward as well as northward and eastward. In the vicinity of Boston the storm was especially severe. The ship Mohawk from Liverpool, went ashore at Point Oldertown. She lost all her masts, and will be a total loss. She belonged to Mr. Grant, of Hallowell, Me., and was insured for $12,000. Her cargo was fully insured. On the Hudson, the tempest raged with almost equal violence. The North America, which left Albany on Thursday evening, did not arrive till nine o'clock Saturday morning, having been obliged to lie by all of Thursday and Friday nights, and most of Friday. She met the Clinton lying "stuck in the mud" off Newburgh, unable to proceed.

To the westward the gale was also violent. Snow fell in large quantities above Reading, around Harrisburg, and among the mountains. From Thursday until Monday there were no cars from Columbia or Harrisburg. The storm extended as far westward as Lake Michigan. The schooners Jefferson, Wave, Ocean, Dolphin, McFarlane, Manitowoc, Maumee, Wenonah, the sloop Black Hawk, and the brig Winslow, went ashore at various points along the coast. So far as heard from, there has been no loss of life.

From Brazil.

We have received files of Rio Janeiro papers to the 26th of October. They contain, however, little news.

The *Correiro Mercantil* of Bahia, under date of October 13, announces the capture of the French brig Marabout, by the English sloop-of-war Rose, under suspicion of slave trading. The Marabout was bound for the coast of Africa, but the Rose ordered her to Cayenne.

In Ceara a party war was raging with violence.

All was quiet at Maranham, although there had been some commotions attendant upon the elections.

At Parahyba an attempt had been made to assassinate the President. From the other Northern provinces there is nothing of moment.

North Eastern Boundary Question.

In the Legislature of Vermont the following resolutions have been passed on this subject:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question without any unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That whilst we deprecate a war with Great Britain, as a great national evil, and to be resorted to only in a case of stern necessity; and whilst we recommend to the Government of the United States a conciliatory, yet firm and decided course on this subject, yet if such course fail, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities of the Union in maintaining their rights with all the resources in our power.

The U. S. Bank Presentment.

The Court of General Sessions did not give their opinions, as was expected, on this case last Monday,—but postponed the matter until Friday the 24th instant (yesterday.) At the time we went to press the decision had not been given. No doubt, however, seems to exist respecting the result, as it is generally understood that Judges Barton and Conrad will go for quashing the presentments, while Judge Doran may take an opposite course. In any case the present presentment will be quashed as irregular.

The Southwark Bank.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, the Court gave its opinion sustaining the several points in the information filed against that bank, by the Attorney General, to show cause upon a writ of *quo warranto*, why its charter should not be forfeited, except one which antedated the bank's refusal to comply with the law requiring the loan to the State. The case will be taken up to the Supreme Court.

From Florida.

News from Savannah to the 16th inst. states that thirty-seven Creek Indians have come in at Fort Waccahoota, and these Creeks promise to bring in the remainder of that tribe under their Chief Octiarche. Eighteen Mickasuckies have been heard from, who say that they are determined to fight it out to the last. The Mickasuckies have killed two Creeks sent to negotiate with them.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Columbia.

Fifteen Days Later.

By the arrival of the steamship Columbia, at Boston at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, we have intelligence from Liverpool to the 4th and from London to the 1st instant. The early part of the voyage of the Columbia was pleasant, but for the last few days she encountered heavy gales.

England.

The English news is unimportant. The Queen was sufficiently recovered to take an airing. The health of the Queen Dowager was declining. She is to be, however, the godmother to the infant Prince. The christening, as far as can be learned, is to be as private as the exalted birth of the prince will allow, but the banquet which is to be given on the occasion will far exceed in splendor the entertainment that was given when the Princess Royal was baptized.

There was no material alleviation of the distress in the manufacturing districts—the contributions from other parts of the kingdom, though apparently liberal, being totally inadequate to meet the emergency of such a general want of productive employment. A faint hope yet seemed to linger with some of the newspapers that the crisis had passed, that the principal causes of depression had ceased to exist, and that business would soon resume its wonted energy and life.

The commercial depression which had prevailed so long in England, had spread over the whole of Europe. In Russia it was felt very severely. Not less than two hundred and fifty failures had taken place in Moscow alone, and nearly an equal number in St. Petersburgh. The emperor is reported to have issued a peremptory ukase, to the effect that those insolvents who did not pay 40 per cent. of their debts, should be compelled to join the army as common soldiers.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland appeared to be even more extensive than it was at first represented; and, coupled with the but too apparent indications of a severe winter, caused many forebodings of distress among the countless poor of that oppressed and ill-governed country.

The London papers of the 28th ult. give an account of a daring incendiary attempt to destroy the Horse Guards and St. George's Barracks. A ball composed of explosive materials, was thrown into the court of the Horse Guards, and fell at the feet of a soldier and exploded with the noise of a cannon. It caused great alarm throughout the metropolis, which increased when it became known that a similar ball was thrown into the barrack yard at Charing-cross. These daring attempts to destroy public buildings, following so closely upon the fire at the Tower, and the alarm at Guildhall, are supposed to be the work of foreigners, and Government have ordered a return of all foreigners in England, to be made forthwith.

The American Minister, Mr. Everett, arrived in London on the 19th of November, and the next he had audience with Lord Aberdeen. On the 24th he dined with Sir Robert Peel, and two days afterward he left London for Paris.

The Liverpool Standard says that a large and powerful association is now in progress of formation, having for its object the establishment of an extensive and national system of emigration to the North American colonies. An object so beneficial to the poorer classes of this country, and so conducive to the general trade and prosperity of the empire, cannot fail to meet with co-operation. But this association is also supported by a union with the baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, whose claims on the ancient provinces of Nova Scotia will thus, it is anticipated, be made not only available to themselves, but beneficial to the increased population of these kingdoms.

A party of persons have succeeded in passing through the Thames Tunnel. Chantry, the sculptor, died of apoplexy, on the 25th of November. Lord Elgin, the robber of the Parthenon and collector of the Elgin marbles, is also dead.

The weather throughout a great portion of Europe, the past fall, appears to be very much like experienced in this country—only a little more so. Heavy rains have deluged the south of France, Spain, &c. while the whole north of Europe has been suffering under the chilling blasts of premature winter.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn-Law Associations, at Manchester, on the 27th of November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago.

Disturbances in Syria.

The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyrout, dated the 20th of October:—

"Serious events have taken place in the mountains—events amounting to a civil war. The Emir, as is known, has established himself at Deir-el-Kammer, and given orders for the levy of tribute; but the Druses, instead of bringing their contributions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th. There were 42 Christians killed, and 100 Druses; the latter to the number of 5000 besieged the Christians, not numbering more than 300; but the latter fought, protected by their houses. There would have been no end to the combat had not Colonel Rose and the English officers interfered with Evab Pasha, Aid-de-camp of the generalissimo, and concluded an armistice. The Colonel left the Pasha at Deir-el-Kammer. The Maronite patriarch had summoned his flock to arms. A mixed village of Druses and Christians attacked it, which made the village declare for the Druses party.

BEYROUT, Oct. 29.—A hundred villages have been attacked, the loss of human life has been dreadful on both sides, hundreds of children who escaped the ruthless fury of the sword are now in bondage, and the hatred existing is of such a nature as to lead to the idea that it will continue for a length of time. The town of Beyrout has given shelter to hundreds of miserable families burnt out of their villages at an incredible short distance from that place, to such a point of insolent audacity have the Druses proceeded.

Col. Rose, whose courage is proverbial, hastened with some troops and his aid-de-camp, to endeavor to allay the excitement—his endeavors were, however, fruitless, as were also those of Selim Pasha, and even of the Emir Beschir himself.

The dispute between the Armenians and the Government is in a fair way of being brought to a satisfactory issue. The Sultan has directed the affair to be revised, and has recommended that justice shall be accorded to the petitioners.

EGYPT.—It appears from the Alexandria correspondence of the Times, received by the Levant Mail, that Mehemet left Cairo on the 3d inst. for Upper Egypt, accompanied by the Capt. Basilos Bey, whom he chose to assist in organizing that province. In the mean time, all the Delta, except thirty-eight villages which belong to Sheaks, who are allowed to retain possession of them, is declared to be the private property of the Pasha, and is divided by him among his family. The fellahs, or peasants, on this property, are to be absolute slaves to the Pasha.

The importation of slaves from the banks of the Niger is carried on as formerly, and they are sold as publicly in the bazars of Egypt as sheep or other cattle. The same difficulties are opposed to the freedom of trade, and no one is sure of a bargain, as every thing depends upon the Pasha's caprice. Merchandise that has already paid duty at Alexandria, is again subjected to a further duty of seven per cent. at Old Cairo, if intended for the Upper Nile or banks of the Niger.

France.

A slight degree of uneasiness prevailed in the French capital on Tuesday, in consequence of several thousand workmen having struck for wages and patrolled in large bodies the outlets of the city. The troops were kept under arms in the barracks, but were not called into action.

The French Government is considering the subject of a regency, in case any thing should happen to the Duke of Orleans.

The Paris papers of Wednesday belonging to the opposition, unanimously contend that the present ministry is tottering, and that perhaps before the meeting of the Chambers, Count Molé and M. Thiers would be in office.

Spain.

The Prefect of the Aisne has received notice from the Minister of War, that 43 Spanish officers who joined in the attempt of General O'Donne, are to be placed in different parts of his department. Three of them, a lieutenant colonel, a major, and a sub-lieutenant, arrived at Laon on Saturday. Orders have been sent from Madrid to the Spanish consuls in France to grant passports for Spain, to all such Carlists as were comprised in the last amnesty, (for their party,) but who had been momentarily suspended from the benefit of it by the late Christino movement.

We have received advices from Barcelona of the 16th inst., which contain fuller particulars of recent events in that city. The Constitutional states that a general meeting of the authorities and of the commandants of the National Guard was held on the 12th, at which it was decided, in spite of the opposition of some Exaltados, the enemies of all order and legality, says the Constitutional, that the orders of the government should be obeyed.

On the same day, General Van Halen issued his proclamation, declaring the city in a state of siege, and placing all the authorities under his immediate control.

Financial Record.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		Price sold for
385 shares	Reading R. R.	27¼a28¼
257 do.	Phil Wil & Balt R R	27a27½
149 do.	Mechanics Bank.	16½a17
132 do.	Girard Bank.	14a15
67 do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.	40a41
51 do.	United States Bank.	4
48 do.	Far. & Mechanics Bank.	32
18 do.	Philadelphia Bank.	50a50½
7 do.	Phenix Insurance Co.	50
4 do.	Pennsylvania Bank.	165
$1000	United States Bank Notes.	63

☞ In the State Senate of Georgia on the 3d was reconsidered the bill allowing the Central Bank to issue $300,000 in small bills, for the redemption of her circulation, and on the 4th passed the bill.

The Senate on the 4th, also passed the bill of the House to compel the Banks of that State to redeem their liabilities in specie, with amendments. Holders of notes are allowed to sue on the fives after the 1st of March, the tens some months thereafter, and so on at intervals up to the highest denomination.

The House on the 4th, re-considered the bill to loan $500,000 to the Monroe Railroad and Banking Company.

☞ Ralph Thompson, lately implicated in the frauds upon the Eagle Bank of Boston, was arrested on Thursday morning week, in New York. There was found upon his person $15,000 in Eagle Bank notes, and two checks on the same bank for $6000.

☞ REVENUE OF KENTUCKY for the past year, has been, from all sources, $399,356. The value of the taxable property of the State is returned at $263,845,749.

New Publications.

BARNABY RUDGE.—*By Boz—With illustrations—1 vol.—Lea & Blanchard.*—This work is decidedly inferior to the Old Curiosity Shop, although there are passages in it equal to any thing Dickens ever wrote; and had Barnaby Rudge appeared as the first of the works of Boz, it would, at once, have established his fame as a novelist of the first rank. So familiar are the public, however, with Barnaby Rudge, that we shall not enter into a detailed criticism, either to explain the work, or to defend our views, if indeed any one should be found to oppose them. A few words on the character of Dickens, as a writer, must suffice for the present.

Boz belongs to the class of novelists in which Smollett figured with so much honor. But in purity, imagination, and power, the author of Barnaby Rudge far surpasses the author of Roderick Random. The characters of Boz do not always surpass those of Smollett, and in plot, perhaps, the latter writer is fully equal to the former. There is a certain feeling of the grotesque—if we may use the phrase—which is produced in the reader's mind when perusing Boz, which is not awakened by the writings of Smollett. But in that genial love for his fellow men which breathes through every page of Boz, the latter far surpasses the former novelist. In imagination also Dickens is superior to Smollett. The latter author never could have written such a chapter as that describing the death of little Nell. Neither was Smollett capable of rivalling the description of the burning of Newgate—a description, we boldly affirm, without a parallel in our language. Indeed we could mark whole chapters in Barnaby Rudge, as well as in other works of Boz, which stamp its author as infinitely superior in genius to Smollett. And yet Smollett—much of whose coarseness by the bye was that of the age and not of the writer—is now considered one of our classic novelists.

Dickens is, by no means, so popular a writer as Dr. Laver, although superior to him in all the higher intellectual qualities. Many cannot appreciate the author of Master Humphrey's Clock; while nearly every one is interested in Charles O'Malley or Harry Lorrequer. Both will live; but Boz will be a classic, while Laver never may attain that honor.

The present edition of Barnaby Rudge is handsomely got up, and illustrated by both wood and steel engravings. Some of the illustrations are quite graphic; others fall short of our conceptions of the story. The steel engravings shew more spirit in the design than the wood cuts. Our friend Yeager, with his inimitable burin, has done full justice to the conceptions of the author. The number is handsomely bound.

THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION, AND MAGAZINE OF CHOICE AMERICAN LITERATURE—*January*, 1842.—The first number of this elegant Magazine is already issued, filled with choice tales from American writers, and embellished with a splendid steel engraving of "The Lady Beatrice," and a plate of Fashions, handsomely colored, giving six different female costumes. This is intended to be the chief feature of the Magazine, and, so far, the fashions of this new periodical, are ahead of those of any or all of its cotemporaries. The engraved costumes are accompanied with descriptions,—to which is added a full account of the latest London and Parisian fashions, of every variety and style. The tales are generally of a practical character, so that the work is at once useful and elegant. It is published at the extremely low price of two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, current funds, post paid. We annex some of the opinions of the Philadelphia press.

"THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.—This is the title of a new monthly magazine commenced by C. J. Peterson, Esq. and which appears in a style of elegance that promises much for its future success and popularity. It is beautifully printed in a semi-quarto form, with a fine steel engraving and plate of the latest fashions, handsomely colored. Its object is to furnish complete descriptions of the latest London and Parisian fashions, in advance of all other magazines. The work contains also a number of well written tales, sketches, poetry, &c. It will be an acquisition to the periodical publications."—*Ledger*.

"THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.—Mr. C. J. Peterson is about to commence a monthly magazine of choice American literature, with plates of fashion, &c. The first number will be issued on the first of January, and will be ornamented with a very handsome steel engraving, and plate of fashions. It is beautifully printed on white paper, and the reading matter seems to be of a choice kind."—*U. S. Gazette*.

"THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.—We have looked with some impatience for the appearance of this new Lady's Magazine, and it is now on our table, fully equalling our anticipations of its merit. It is a magnificent affair. Its engravings, and plates of fashion are very beautiful, while the letter-press is a fine specimen of typography."—*Spirit of the Times*.

WEALTH AND WORTH, OR WHICH MAKES THE MAN?—*New York—Harper & Brothers*, 1841.—This is the title of the first of a series of new American tales, issued by the enterprising *Harpers of New York*. We have read it with very great interest, and most heartily recommend it to our young readers. The style is singularly attractive and elegant. We would with pleasure extract a specimen, but we are obliged to be brief even in our criticism, though we mean certainly to speak to the point. With reflection therefore, and with a large number of juveniles before us, we pronounce *Wealth and Worth* decidedly the *gem of the season*. We do not speak of its external appearance, for there are many gayer books about to look upon,—but we speak of its intrinsic merit, and its capacity for amusing and at the same time instructing the young. The story is unexceptionable in its moral, and calculated to impress most healthfully the juvenile mind. Much gratitude is due from our youth to the Messrs. Harpers for all they have done for them, but for nothing more emphatically than the publication of the very beautiful and attractive story before us. If *Wealth and Worth* should not win a way in the world, we are neither judge nor prophet in letter.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM *for January*, 1842, is before us. The first paper is the magnificent article on Warren Hastings, which appeared in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, and is understood to be from the pen of Macaulay. This article is alone worth the price of the number. Then follows a paper from Blackwood, on Alison's French Revolution—a work little known in this country, but unquestionably the first historical production of this generation. There is also a paper from the Athenæum, on Catlin's Letters and Notes on the North American Indians; besides some fifteen other prose articles of merit.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.—Messrs. Carey & Hart have laid on our table a catalogue of their collection of books suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents. The catalogue embraces every variety of pictorial, poetical and standard works. Among the most beautiful of these volumes are "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, illustrated," "The Wanderer," "Lallah Rookh," and the English Annuals for 1842. Those who would provide themselves for this festive occasion will find it their interest to examine Messrs. Carey & Hart's catalogue.

Political Intelligence.

☞ The Legislative Convention which has been in session from day to day, from the 2nd to the 7th inst., to elect Senators to Congress, agreeably to the resolution to that effect, passed by both houses of the General Assembly, the 1st inst., dissolved on the morning of the 7th inst., *sine die*. The two houses were then called to order in their respective Halls, when, after spending a good deal of time in reading, and debating about correcting, the Journal of the Convention, each house proceeded to the transaction of ordinary business.

At the close of the day, Mr. Bostick submitted to the House of Representatives, a preamble and resolution, setting forth the improbability of effecting an election of Senators to Congress, and laying off the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, agreeably to the new census, and resolving to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 13th inst.

☞ The special election for member of Congress in the Somerset district of this State took place on Tuesday. James M. Russell, of Bedford, is the Whig candidate, and Gen. Philson, of Somerset, that of the Opposition.

☞ About one hundred members of Congress have brought their families with them to Washington to spend the winter. Does this bode a quiet or a stormy session?

☞ The Harrisburg Reporter has raised the name of James Buchanan at the head of its columns, as the opposition candidate for the next Presidency.

☞ The Legislature of Ohio, has a resolution in consideration, compelling the Banks to resume specie payments immediately.

Army & Navy.

☞ The U. S. frigate Macedonian, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, bound to the West Indies, was towed down to Hampton Roads, from Norfolk, on Wednesday. The sloop of war Warren, bound to the same station, will be detained at Norfolk a few days, not having her complement of men. The frigate United States bound to the Pacific, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Monday. Commodore William H. Gardner, recently appointed to the command of the sloop of war Ontario, has been detached from said command, and has been appointed executive officer of the Pennsylvania, flag ship of Commodore Shubrick.

☞ The Newport Rhode Islander states, that the armament of their important fortress is rapidly progressing.—A schooner arrived last week with 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder for the fort, and on Monday a brig loaded with ordnance arrived from the armory near Washington. The fort soon will be, if it is not now, in a situation to repel any force that might be brought against it.

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Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

SENATE.—The two Senators from South Carolina, Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, appeared in the Senate this morning.

Petitions were presented praying for the release of American citizens at Van Dieman's land by negotiation with the British Government.

Memorials were also presented for a Marine Hospital on the Western waters; for the erection of Piers on the Delaware near Christiana; from Kent Co., Michigan, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Grand River.

Mr. King of Ala. presented petitions from the Legislature of his State for the establishment of a Land Office.

Also for the reduction of the present rates of postage.

Mr. Merrick brought forward his Joint Resolution for the transfer of the Stock owned by the General Government in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the State of Maryland.

Mr. White introduced a bill making an appropriation for the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The bill having been read twice, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Military affairs, for the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the General Government.

Mr. King of Ala. introduced a bill for the settlement of claims against the General Government. The bill was twice read and referred.

The three resolutions offered yesterday were adopted, and with one exception without debate.

Mr. King objected to the resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Mangum, proposing the appointment of a Standing Committee on Printing, unless the resolution should be modified so as to include among the exceptions named in the Resolution all papers, memorials, and resolutions from the Legislatures of the several States.

The modification was readily accepted by Mr. Mangum, who stated that his only object was to procure economy in printing.

Mr. Bayard [illegible]duced a resolution, which lies over for future cons[illegible]tion, calling upon the Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Revenue Cutter Service and employing Naval vessels.

Mr. Woodbury introduced a resolution, which also lies over for an inquiry into the propriety of making the pay of the officers of the navy and army correspond.

After the consideration of a great variety of miscellaneous business, unimportant to the public, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill reported yesterday, "making appropriation in part for the expenses of the present session of Congress."

After some interrogatories from Mr. Cushing, as to whether the appropriation for the mileage of members was not made in advance, the bill was reported to the House. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Adams desired to know what disposition was to be made of the motion made by him yesterday, for the reference of a petition asking the repeal of the 21st Rule which motion had been laid over for one day.

The Chair said the motion in question would come up in order, after the States shall have been called through for petitions.

A great number of petitions were then presented from the Northern and Eastern States, asking in no very mild language the repeal of the 21st Rule, and the repeal of all laws countenancing in any way whatever the institution of slavery.

Many of them were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and others laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented from Maryland, on the subject of a National Foundry. They were referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. Fillmore reported a resolution from the Committee on Ways and Means, asking for a clerk to assist them in their arduous duties.

The yeas and nays were taken on the resolution, and it was adopted, there being but four negative votes.

Mr. Giddings then moved for a clerk for the Committee on Claims, but the resolution was not received.

Several hours were then occupied in the further presentation of petitions.

Mr. Cushing, on leave, reported a resolution from the Select Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of the Fiscal Agent, referred to in the Message of the President. It was unanimously adopted, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 16, 1841.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill making provision in part for the civil expenses for 1842.

Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, moved that the bill have its first and second readings at this time.

The motion having been granted, Mr. Evans, as a further indulgence, asked that the bill be considered at this time. It was understood from the officers of the body that there was an immediate necessity for passing the bill.

Mr. King, of Ala., objected to the motion. His reasons were, that it had long been the practice of the body to make appropriations for members of Congress and those in the service of Congress, to the neglect of all others employed in the service of Government at the Departments. He objected to the consideration of the bill at this time, wished it to be referred to the Committee on Finance, and there considered and amended so far as to include an appropriation for the Clerks. It was not right that the bill for their salaries should be postponed to a late period in the session of Congress, when the effect was to subject them, as had often been the case, to the imposition of brokers and others who shaved them of a share of their small pittance.

In reply, Mr. Evans said that his motion for reference could not be considered unless it was the unanimous vote of the Senate. The bill before the Senate originated in the House, and the Senate was not at fault, therefore, for its introduction. It had been considered, however, by the Finance Committee of the Senate in advance of its introduction here, and its passage was recommended because the contingent fund was exhausted, and debts were to be paid for printing, fuel, &c., which had been contracted more than a year since. The very evil, therefore, complained of by the Senator, already existed, and the bill would save many from being shaved by brokers. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Barrow of Louis., introduced a bill providing for the payment of certain expenses of Volunteer Militia mustered into the service of the General Government and employed in the Florida war. The bill was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Linn introduced the bill to authorize measures for the settlement of the territory, extending laws of the U. S. over the territory of Oregon, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Smith of Indiana introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Roads and Canals, for confirming to the State of Indiana the title to certain lands purchased from the Miami Indians.

Mr. Preston moved a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, the plan of a fiscal agent alluded to in the message of the President of the United States. Mr. Preston moved the adoption of the resolution at this time, and no objection being made it was adopted.

Mr. Evans moved that so much of the President's message as related to the currency be referred to the Committee of Finance. Mr. E. remarked that his motion did not embrace what is said of the fiscal plan for a currency, and if any one moved a reference of that part to a select committee, he should not object to the motion. No one, however, moved upon the subject, and the motion, as submitted by Mr. Evans, was carried.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Woodbury was then adopted, soon after which, and without the consideration of other public business, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Several hundred petitions were then presented and referred. Among them several from the Western States, asking for various harbors in their waters. The delegate from Iowa presented a large number of petitions for various objects.

Mr. Fillmore offered resolutions referring the various subjects in the President's message to the committees recently appointed.

After the reference of several subjects without debate, the resolution proposing the reference of the tariff subject to the Committee on Manufacturing next came up, when

Mr. Atherton moved to strike out "Manufactures," and insert "Ways and Means."

A warm debate arose, which lasted several hours.

Mr. Atherton and his party argued that as all bills relating to revenue emanated from the Committee of Ways and Means, this portion of the message ought to go to that committee.

Messrs. Fillmore, Briggs, and many others argued that in laying a tariff for revenue, Congress was bound to exercise a discriminating power for the protection of the manufacturing interest. Hence the proposed reference to the committee on manufactures was the proper one.

Mr. Foster ridiculed the idea of Congress having any power on the subject of protection.

Mr. Merriwether and others followed on the same side.

At 3 o'clock the House adjourned without taking any question.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 17, 1841.

The Senate having yesterday adjourned to Monday, did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fillmore wished to be informed whether the consideration of the resolution in relation to the President's message, offered yesterday, would not be resumed as the first business in order?

The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Wise could not agree with the decision. He thought private bills ought to be considered on the last two days of the week.

After some debate of a desultory character, the House determined to resume the consideration of the motion to refer that part of the President's message which relates to the Tariff.

The resolution before the House proposed the reference of the Tariff subject to the Committee on Manufactures.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Atherton, asking its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones of Va, being entitled to the floor, made a forcible speech in favor of the amendment. He contended that the Committee on Ways and Means was appointed with a view to the consideration of all subjects relating to the raising of revenue. He next argued that the President in his message recommended the tariff solely as a matter of revenue. Indeed, said he, the whole course of the public life of the President would at once contradict the idea that he could have any reference to a tariff for protection.

Mr. Hunt hoped all parties would come up to this subject as brethren, and protect the free and slave labor of the United States from the orders in council and restrictions of other countries. He denied that the people of the North desired to press the tariff question beyond proper bounds. The manufacturers of the North desired to be protected in common with other interests, and they wanted nothing more.

Mr. Randolph of New Jersey was glad this debate had sprung up. He thought the manufacturers of the North had been asleep, and that this would awaken them to a sense of their danger. He mentioned that the message of the President contained nothing adverse to the doctrine of a discriminating tariff.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, in a speech of great power, contended that the very name of the Committee on Manufactures was of itself a sufficient reason why this subject should be referred to it. In reply to the remarks of Mr. Jones, he argued that the President, in his message, had thrown upon the House the task of reconciling an increase of the tariff with discriminating duties. Taking the President as his own exponent, this he thought was palpable.

Mr. Stanley followed, more particularly, however, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Irwin, of yesterday.

Mr. Irwin begged to explain, but made the matter worse.

Mr. Stanley resumed, and replied to Mr. Jones, after which

Mr. Slade took the floor, and then the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1841.

SENATE.—After the reading of the Journal, the regular business of the session commenced with the appointment of the Standing Committee upon the subject of the Printing. The chair announced the names of Messrs. Mangum, of N. C. Merrick of Md. and Young of Ill.

Several memorials were presented, asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Smith, of Ind. introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to make an appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty with the Miami Indians.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill, which has been before the House, making provision in part for the Civil Expenses of Government. The Senate were asked to consider it this time, and upon the motion a debate sprung up which continued for some thirty minutes.

Mr. King, of Ala. objected to the consideration, and pressed its postponement, reiterating the reasons given a day or two since why the Bill should not pass, unless so amended as to include an appropriation for the Clerks of the Departments. If the Senate Finance Committee declined to carry out this measure of justice, Mr. King said he wished to attend to it himself, by having the Bill postponed until he could propose an amendment which would remedy the evil.

Mr. Evans answered the objections by stating that the Bill before the Senate was to pay debts already contracted, and some which had been a long time contracted. They were not to pay the expenses of the Extra Session, as had now and the other day been intimated. The Contingent Fund Bill was short of what it should be by the sum of $150,000. Printing had been done by the last Congress to the amount of $50,000, which was not paid for. The Senate owed Blair & Rives $27,000, and as much more was due by the House for similar services. Other debts were due which it was also proposed to pay by the passage of this Bill.

Mr. King replied that unless the Bill to pay the Clerks passed now, it would not pass until late in the session.

The answer of Mr. Evans to this remark was that the money proposed to be appropriated in the Bill was already due, and no salaries were due to the Clerks nor would be until the first of February next. It would take many days to prepare a Bill for the salaries of the officers of the Government. Pass this Bill and the Committee of Finance propose to remedy existing evils by holding a conference with the House Committee on Ways and Means, who might introduce a Bill to pay the salaries as soon as they fell due.

The discussion was very briefly continued by Messrs. King, Evans, Woodbury and Tappan. The latter proposed to lay the Bill on the table, with a view of postponing action upon it for the present. The Senate by a large majority, refused the motion, and the question returning upon the passage of the Bill, it was ordered by an unanimous vote.

Other business of a private nature occupied the time of the Senate for an hour, but no business was done of a public nature, except notice of the introduction of a Bill by Mr. Linn, of Mo.

The session was closed with executive business.

HOUSE.—Mr. Snyder, of Penn. asked leave to submit a resolution appointing an additional Standing Committee of the House, whose duty it shall be to superintend the Public Printing.

Objection being made from various quarters,

Mr. Snyder said that the resolution was, in his opinion, of much importance, he would move a suspension of the rules.

A division on this motion being had, it was negatived.

Mr. Adams then made an ineffectual effort to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving resolutions from the States in their order.

After a dry debate on points of order, the consideration of the various subjects referred to in the President's Message was announced as the first business in order.

The question before the House was the amendment of Mr. Atherton, proposing the reference of so much of the Message as relates to the tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Slade being entitled to the floor, spoke at great length against the amendment, and in favor of a reference to the Committee on Manufactures. He occupied some hours in reading quotations from British statesmen and others, showing the importance of affording protection to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Sollers next obtained the floor, but at the suggestion of his friends, he waived his remarks until to-morrow.

The Speaker presented to the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate two memorials in relation to the Abolition of Slavery.

The motion to receive was laid upon the table.

Mr. Prentiss of Vermont, presented a similar memorial, and two of the same character were presented by Mr. Buchanan. The motions to receive were in both cases laid upon the table.

Mr. Mangum of N. C., from the Committee on Printing, made a report in favor of printing certain papers referred to them and adversely to the printing of other papers. The report was accepted.

The Senate ordered 1,500 copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to be printed.

Mr. Linn of Mo., agreeably to notice given yesterday, brought in his bill to repeal the Distribution Bill, and to appropriate the proceeds from the sales of the public domain to the defences of the country. The bill being introduced to the attention of the Senate, a question arose as to the proper reference.

The mover expressed himself adverse to the reference to the Committee on Public Lands, for the reason that that Committee were unfavorable to the Repeal.

Mr. Smith, of Ind., Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, avowed his mind as unchanged. He could not speak for the Committee, but speaking for himself, unless otherwise instructed, he should report adversely to repeal.

The motion to commit to the Committee on Public Lands was, therefore, not put. The next motion of the Senator from Missouri was to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, but this was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, who was in favor of its reference to a Select Committee.

The motion was subsequently put, and rejected by yeas and nays, 24 to 17.

A long debate, however, succeeded this vote, continuing three hours, and in which several Senators took part, including Messrs. Mangum, Preston, Calhoun, Linn, Rives, Archer, King, Barrow, Buchanan, Pierce, and others. The discussion embraced a great variety of topics of finance—of peace and of war—public opinion, &c.

The opposition Senators took ground adverse to the Bill, because they said it had been condemned by the public judgment, and because the money was demanded to relieve the Treasury. The Administration Senators drew no such inference from the public voice, and believed that the condition of the Treasury would not warrant an application of the sales from the proceeds of the Public Domain to the defences of the country.

The motion to refer to a Select Committee was followed by a motion to commit the Bill, and this was voted down, 25 to 18.

This motion being disposed of, the Bill before the Senate was made the special order for this day three weeks.

The President of the Senate then signed the enrolled bill for the Civil Expenses.

The report detailing the plan for a Fiscal Agent, from the Secretary of the Treasury, was then laid before the Senate and ordered to be printed. The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Briggs asked leave to offer a resolution proposing to deprive Members of Congress of the franking privilege, and to establish a more suitable rate of postage for letters and newspapers.

Objection being made, the resolution was not entertained.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Atherton, proposing the reference of so much of the Message as relates to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Sollers, of Md. being entitled to the floor, spoke at some length against the amendment, and in favor of a reference to the Committee on Manufactures.

In the course of his remarks he alluded with much warmth to the enormous duties exacted by England upon our Tobacco. He said our refusal to place restrictions on the exports of England in return, was an act of injustice to the people, and a disgrace to our government.

Mr. Linn, of N. Y. denounced the idea of attempting to draw a geographical line on the subject. Such a distinction was calculated to injure the interests of both North and South. He hoped gentlemen of both parties would narrow down the debate to its proper compass, and adopt a middle course before desperate remedies should become necessary.

Mr. Rayner was willing to have a Tariff sufficient for the wants of government; but he would not see the interests of domestic manufactures advanced at the sacrifice of other and greater interests. And if the advocates of the manufacturing interest chose to press matters to that extent, they might be assured that the attempt would be resisted to the utmost.

After giving his views at some length on the Tariff subject, Mr. R. argued that the proper reference was to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Butler, of S. C. defended his state from the attacks made upon it in the course of debate, and declared that the South had no enmity to the manufacturers. All the South wanted was that the interests of the North should not be advanced at her expense.

After Mr. B. had concluded, the House adjourned.

REPORT OF THE

Secretary of the Navy.

This report fills seven or eight of the broad columns of the Intelligencer. The substance of the document has been ably condensed, however, by the Inquirer of this city; and we avail ourselves of the abstract in order to furnish our readers without delay with views of the Secretary. The report says that the Navy of the United States is composed of—

Eleven ships of the line; of which one is rated for 120 guns, and ten for 74 guns.

Fifteen frigates of the first class; of which one is rated for 54 guns, and fourteen for 44 guns.

Two frigates of the second class, of 36 guns each.

Eighteen sloops of war, of which eleven are rated for 20 guns, two for 18 guns, and five for 16 guns.

Two brigs and four schooners, rated for 10 guns each.

Four steamers; besides

Three store ships, three vessels used as receiving vessels, and five small schooners.

The Secretary then gives the disposition of this force at the date of the last annual report from the navy department, and speaks in commendatory terms of our naval commanders and officers generally.

The Secretary states that "the exploring squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, consists of the sloop of war Vincennes, commanded by that officer; the Peacock, Lieutenant Hudson; the brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Ringgold; and the schooner Flying Fish, as a tender to the squadron.

"Intelligence down to the 6th of April, 1841, has been communicated in previous reports from this Department. At that time the squadron was in New Zealand. In further prosecution of his cruise Lieutenant Wilkes visited the Feejee Islands, and succeeded in establishing useful regulations of trade and intercourse with some of the principal chiefs."

The Secretary recommends an increase of the vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade on the Coast of Africa—the revision of the laws and regulations of the service—the reorganization of the Navy Department by increasing the number of clerks and in other ways, and the rapid increase of the Navy as fast as its means will admit.

It is estimated that the capital employed in the whale fisheries in the Pacific amounts to nearly forty millions of dollars, of which the greater part is American. American merchants have formed establishments in different parts of the coast from Chili to Columbia River, some of them very extensive and important, and all of them worthy the attention of government. In Upper California there are also considerable settlements of Americans. To protect these interests, and to fully explore the Gulf of California, the Secretary recommends, that the naval force on that station be augmented to double its present strength. He also recommends the establishment on the Pacific Coast, of a post to which our vessels may repair for supplies, &c. as also a naval depot at the Sandwich Islands.

The report then states the several points where the navy is at present stationed. The steamships Missouri and Mississippi, built under the act of 3d of March, 1839, the former at New York, and the latter at Philadelphia, are nearly ready for service, and will form a part of the home squadron.

Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size, under the act of 3d March, 1841, one at New York, one at Philadelphia, and one at Norfolk. In addition to these, Captain R. F. Stockton is superintending the construction, at Philadelphia, of a steamer of 600 tons, to be propelled by Ericsson's propeller; and Lieut. W. W. Hunter is engaged in like manner at Norfolk with one of 300 tons, to be propelled by submerged water wheels invented by himself. Very valuable results are anticipated from these experiments.

Orders have been given to build a first-class sloop and three small vessels of war, and to finish the frigates Cumberland, Savannah, Raritan, and St. Lawrence.

The amount of the navy hospital fund is stated at $217,907 53, and is gradually increasing. The Secretary desires to have these surpluses invested as they accrue in some interest-bearing fund. The condition of the other funds is also stated.

The operation of the apprentice system continues to be highly encouraging, and an extension of the plan is contemplated. The present number of apprentices is about 1000.

The report says that great difficulty is experienced in the enlistment of seamen. Experiments in gunnery and projectiles have been made, and our vessels will be supplied, in a short time, with arms of the various descriptions used in the service, including Paixhan guns. Measures have also been taken to build a steamer on Lake Erie.

The Secretary complains in the inefficiency of the measures taken to preserve live oak and cedar timber, and of depredations in taking timber from the public lands without authority. He thinks that the agencies now authorized will not answer the purpose; and recommends that a small military force be stationed for the protection of the timber.

"That *reform* is necessary," says the report, "in every part of our naval establishment, is on all hands admitted." "The first step," it continues, "ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws for the government and regulation of the naval service." The report then quotes and comments on the various laws of Congress in relation to the government of the navy. The Secretary refers to a report made by a board of naval officers in 1833, and asks that it may be submitted to Congress—but says that he cannot recommend the approval of the rules and regulations contained in it. He suggests that the preparation of rules and regulations for the government of *all* classes and grades in the navy, ought not to be entrusted to any *one* of them exclusively. "A mixed commission, embracing the civil as well as the military departments of service, would, it is believed, be best qualified to adapt to every part of the service, the proper laws and rules for the government and regulation of it. Such a commission might, with the aid of the rules now submitted, easily report to Congress in time for its action during the present session."

A reorganization of the Navy Department is deemed indispensable by the Secretary, and refers Congress to an elaborate report upon the subject heretofore made by Mr. Paulding, and will suggest such amendments as he may deem expedient. The early attention of Congress is invoked to this subject.

The Secretary believes it to be the settled policy of the government to increase the navy as rapidly as means will permit and gives his views upon this subject at large. He suggests that it would be impolitic to engage extensively in the construction of steam ships of war of the largest class at this time; and thinks it preferable to imitate the example of England by giving aid to the private enterprise of our citizens in constructing packet ships, to ply between this country and foreign ports. He recommends that an iron steam ship of medium size be built, to test the utility of vessels built of that material. He discourages an increase in the number of our line of battle ships, and prefers an addition to our frigates of the largest class. He urges the propriety of establishing higher grades in the navy, as recommended by former Secretaries, and assigns his reasons for desiring this change.

A large increase in the Marine Corps is recommended, as also an amendment of the laws and regulations for the government of that corps; for which purpose a new code has already been prepared by a board of officers.

The Secretary recommends the establishing of Naval Schools, the use of steam vessels rendering necessary a different order of scientific knowledge from that which has heretofore been required. He advises in connexion with this subject, that a certain rank or position be assigned to professors of mathematics, and that permanent provision be made for them.

The estimates for the ensuing year are much larger than they have heretofore been, as a considerable increase in the navy is proposed, and it is contemplated to keep the officers in active employment.

The Secretary calls attention to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and suggests various improvements to promote convenience and security. A small appropriation is asked to enclose the grounds attached to the navy hospital at Norfolk—and also to provide a suitable depot for the charts and nautical instruments belonging to the navy. It is likewise stated that additional marine barracks are required.

The Secretary closes his elaborate and able report, by expressing the determination to practice a prudent economy in all things—but he condemns the saving that would expose the country, in a defenceless condition, to hostile attacks. "The spirit which pauses," says he, "to calculate the cost of measures necessary for the support of the honor and glory of our country, will never it is hoped, display itself in this department." We hope that such a spirit will never be exhibited by any department of our government.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The Intelligencer contains the Report of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. It is quite brief, filling only two columns of that paper. In excuse for a lack of details, the Postmaster General urges the short time he has been in office.

The financial condition of the Department is not as prosperous as the demands upon it require. The fluctuations of business, the increased facilities for the transmission of letters by private conveyance, the great extension and abuse of the franking privilege, the recent establishment of private expresses upon the mail roads, and the frauds practised upon the Department are mentioned as the prominent causes of the embarrassments under which it labors. Its financial condition is thus stated:

"The total gross revenue of the Post Office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1840, and terminating on the 30th June, 1841, was $4,379,317 78; the total expenditure for the same time was $4,567,238 39. In this year the expenditures exceeded the revenue by the sum of $187,920 61. A statement of the expenditures, more in detail, will in due time, as required by law, be reported to Congress.

"The precise income and expenditure of the General Post Office cannot be known in any year, until the close of the fiscal year, and the settlements of all accounts have been completed. Consequently, any statement of expenditure and income, for the present year, is liable to the fluctuations and changes always incident to the peculiar character of the service.

"The expenditures and income of the Department for the current year may, upon estimate, be stated in round numbers as follows:

Total amount of revenue derived from postages, fines, and all other resources,		$4,380,000
Expense of mail transportation,	$3,145,000	
Commission to postmasters, if the rates of per centage remain unchanged,	1,015,000	
Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	20,000	
Incidental expenses, including blanks, stationery, printing, &c.	310,000	
		4,490,000
Total estimated income,		4,380,000
Total deficiency,		$110,000

The Postmaster states that he has essayed the most rigid economy in the administration of the service, and yet he is satisfied the expenditure cannot be reduced within the income. Under the circumstances, he has thought it necessary to re-adjust the commissions allowed to Deputy Postmasters, by which about $100,000 will be added to the revenue of the Department. Should Congress not approve of this step, it can be prevented by reducing the amount of mail service before it goes into effect. Rigid inquiries have been instituted, not only into the capacity of the Deputy Postmasters, but also into the solvency of their securities.

Mr. Wickliffe does not recommend a reduction of postage on letters, but a modification of its rates, so that it shall conform to the smaller U. States coin, and a revision of the laws regulating newspaper postage. He especially urges attention to the mammoth periodicals, which increase the weight of the mails and the expenses of transportation, without adding to the revenue.

He invites the legislature of Congress to regulate the establishment of private expresses. The exclusive right to post-roads for post purposes he thinks should be held by the Government.

The United States Mail was transported on railroads and steamboats 3,946,450 miles at the cost of $585,843; on horse and in sulkeys, 12,088,862 miles at a cost of $781,807; in stages and coaches, 18,961,213 miles, at the cost of $1,791,635—making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 34,996,525 miles, at the rate of cost of $3,159,375.

The part of the Report relating to the transportation of the Mails upon railroads we have already published.

Embarrassments in the free transit of the mail over the Cumberland road in Virginia have been experienced, incident to a right assumed by the State to impose a tax on each coach transporting the mail.

General News.

A DARING ROBBERY.—We learn by a slip from the office of the St. Louis New Era, dated Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th, that the Clerk's office of the steamboat Patrick Henry was broken open on Sunday night last—the boat being on her passage from Cincinnati to St. Louis—and robbed of two packages containing $4900 in notes of the Miami Exporting Co. forwarded by Mr. W. S. Siggerson of this city, to Mr. Harrison of Alton. Forty dollars belonging to the boat was also taken. No traces of the money has been discovered.

A DREADFUL FIGHT.—At Eaton, Ohio, on the 1st inst. a boy 13 years old, the son of M. Church, in returning from church was attacked by a dog, and the conflict continued some twenty minutes, in which the boy was dreadfully lacerated. The citizens near by, were afraid to rescue the boy, because, it is said, they were under the impression that the dog was *rabid*; finally, one man rushed upon the dog and killed him with a club, being, as the "Register" says, unable to withstand the heart-rending cry of the youth of "help," "for God's sake, help."

GREAT ROBBERY.—One of the lodgers at the Merchant's Hotel, was robbed on Saturday, the 11th instant, of 442 Spanish doubloons, and a gold watch. He arrived in this city early in the month, and, in making inquiries about investing his money, was probably overheard by some rogue, who plundered his trunks in his absence. He is a Frenchman and is a stranger amongst us. Some rascal has most egregiously "taken him in."

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT BELLE.—The steamboat Belle, from New York, bound to New Haven, Ct. was driven ashore during the severe storm on Thursday night. The passengers were landed in safety, and returned to New York in the American Eagle, which was despatched to their relief. The Belle is owned by Captain Peck and some citizens of New York, and was purchased last spring for $50,000, and, it is said, she is not insured.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A laborer on the Reading railroad named Sweetman, was found frozen to death on the Reading railroad near Second Street Road on Saturday morning. Alderman Potts, of the Northern Liberties, was sent for, and an inquest held on the body. Verdict of the jury—"Death from intemperance and exposure."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is said that Don Pedro Blanco, the great slave dealer on the African Coast, has been in New York, and also in this city and Baltimore, within the past month, and has been instrumental in having a vessel purchased in New York, fitted out and loaded with a cargo for Africa, suitable for the slave trade.

IN DANGER.—The splendid packet ship Sheridan, Captain Depeyster, from Liverpool, with passengers, struck on the Jersey shore, a few miles south of the Highlands, last Friday night, during the severe gale and snow storm. She was, however, got off, after forty tons of tin and zinc had been thrown overboard.

A DWARF.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says, the "greatest" curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in that town, in the person of James Washburn, a dwarf, and decidedly the smallest man in creation. He is in his 17th year, weighs but 23 pounds, and is only 36 inches in height!

HORSE THIEVES.—Eleven colored persons have been arrested at York, in this State, for stealing horses from a gentleman in Baltimore county. They were demanded by the Governor of Virginia from the authorities of Pennsylvania, and were delivered up as fugitives from justice.

NAVIGATION OF THE WISCONSIN.—The steamboat N. P. Hawks ascended the Wisconsin River in the early part of November, and landed a company of United States troops at Fort Winnebago, being the first boat that has ever been so high up during the season of low water.

HARNDEN'S LINE.—We learn from the Boston Post, that Nathaniel Greene, late Postmaster of Boston, has entered into copartnership with the Messrs. Harnden & Co. and will leave this country in the Spring to assume the management of the European branch of the concern.

HONOR WORTHILY CONFERRED.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina, the Degree of L. L. D. was unanimously conferred upon William H. Preston, the distinguished author of the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*.

DELUGE.—There has been a great freshet in the Chattahoochee River. The Apalachicola Journal of the 27th ult. states that it had risen *sixty feet* at last accounts and was still rising. It must by this time have swollen into a considerable ocean.

CATHOLIC PAPER.—The New York Tribune says that a new daily paper will shortly be published in that city under the patronage of the Catholics, and edited by one who has been prominent in the support of their School claim.

INCREASE OF THE JEWS.—In the United States it is estimated that there are 52,000 of the descendants of Abraham. They have 59 synagogues. In 1805 there were but 5 synagogues and about 4000 Jews.

A DIFFERENCE.—At St. Louis, where, heretofore, they have imported wheat and flour, they have sent forward to New Orleans, this season 80,000 bushels of wheat, and 110,000 bbls of flour—valued at $160,000.

CHURCH RATES.—It was sometime since stated in the British House of Commons, that of £600,000, the Church Rates of a single year, £570,000 were paid by Churchmen, and £30,000 by Dissenters.

SWEPT BY A HURRICANE.—The Southwestern part of Alabama, about two weeks since. Houses, fences, and barns were swept away, and a great number of cattle killed.

PREMIUM.—Miss Rapp, of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., has received a premium of $600 for the silk she has produced, having raised this season 3500 pounds of cocoons.

INCENDIARIES.—Four attempts were made to fire the large dwelling house, belonging to William A. Howard, Esq. in Providence, R. I. on Wednesday night week.

STEAM CARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—The French Government has made extensive arrangements to construct railroads from every part of the kingdom to Paris.

HOW MUCH THEY MANUFACTURE.—The amount of leather yearly manufactured in New England is valued at five millions of dollars.

A COOL BUSINESS.—The amount of ice yearly consumed in Paris, is about sixteen million English pounds.

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, best, per lb	8a10	Indian Meal, ½ peck,	8a10
" middling,	5a 7	Rye Flour, qr cwt.	56a62½
" Corned,	5a 7	Wheat " "	$1a$1¼
Veal,	5a 8	Buckwheat, "	68a75
Mutton,	5a 6	Butter, lb	25a31
Pork, fresh, per lb	5a 7	" Tub,	16a18
" pickled, "	6a 8	Lard, "	10a12½
Hams, Jersey,	10a12½	Smearcase, qt	5a 6
Jowls,	4a 6	Cheese, "	6a12½
Dried Beef,	10a12½	Eggs, per doz.	22a25
Beef's Tongue,	50a62½	Apples, ½ pk	10a18¾
Pigs, whole,	50a$1	Potatoes, "	6a 7
Pigs' Feet, set,	10a12½	Sweet Potatoes, lb	2a 3
Sheep Tongues, doz	18a25	Parsnips, qr peck,	3a 4
Fresh Tripe, per lb	3a 4	Pickles, per 100,	31a37½
Sausages, stuffed, lb	7a 8	Beets, bunch,	3a 5
" Jersey,	8a10	Carrots, bunch,	2a 3
Blood Pudding,	6a 7	Turnips, qr peck,	3a 4
Souse Cheese, lb	8a 9	Onions, rope,	5a 6
Scrapple, per lb	5a 6	Dried Peaches, ½ pk	25a31
Fowls, pair,	50a75	" Apples, ½ pk	25a31
Chickens, pair,	37a50	Sand Peas,	7a 8
" " Live,	31a50	Horseradish, root,	2a 3
Turkeys,	62a$1¼	Hominy, quart,	3a 4
Pigeons, pair,	18a25	Honey, per lb	12a25
Ducks, pair,	56a75	Cabbage, head,	3a 5
Geese,	50a75	Rhubarb, bunch,	4a 5
Guinea Fowls, pair,	37a50	Cellery, "	3a 4
Rabbits,	12a15	Pears,	28a31
Opossum	25a30	Hogs, killed, 100 lbs	$4a$5
Salmon, pickled, lb	11a12½	Dried Cherries, qt	7a 8
" fresh,	[illegible]	Cranberries, qt	7a 8
" dry, lb	25a25	Chesnuts, per qt	5a10
Pickled Cod,	4a 5	Chinquapins, "	10a12½
" Fresh,	5a 6	Walnuts, "	5a 6
Flounders,	7a 9	Shellbarks, per qt	5a 6
Perch, string,	12a31¼	Hazelnuts, "	8a10
Rock, lb	12a37½	Balsam, each,	3a 4
Lobsters, live, lb	8a10	Oysters, Bay, 100	30a50
Terrapins, doz	$3a$7	" Tangiers,	50a75

There is nothing peculiar in the markets the present week. There is a large amount of Poultry and Game in, both wild and domestic, which is afforded at reasonable rates. There is also an abundance of seasonable Vegetables.—*Public Ledger.*

Philadelphia Market.

BARK—Sales of about 150 hhds Quercitron 1st quality, at $25 per ton—shows a decline of $2.50 on previous sales.

COFFEE—The market has become unusually quiet and inactive.

COTTON—Sales to a fair extent, at about last week's prices, including 100 bales good Louisiana at 11¼a11¾ cts per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There have been several sales of Flour for export at $6.12½ per bbl. since our weekly report. This price was freely offered on Tuesday, but nearly all the factors hold at higher prices, though one or two of them offered to sell at that price. A sale of scrapel, at $5.87½. The supplies by the canals have ceased for the season, and most of the late receipts are limited above the present rates. Rye Flour nominal at $4.37½. Corn Meal—Sales at $2.94a 2.87½ per bbl; closing at $2.87½.

GRAIN—The supplies of Wheat have been quite trifling, and prices have rallied since the advance in Flour. A sale of prime Illinois red at $1.35 per bushel; a lot of fair Southern sold at $1.30 in store. Rye is wanted. Sales of South at 73 to 77 cts. Corn—Supplies limited, as is also the demand, and prices have declined for old crop. Sales of old yellow at 57, and white at 55a54 cts., new yellow 53a 52, and white 50 cts. No sales of Penna. Corn and Oats. Last sale was at 51 cts.

PROVISIONS—The sales have been only in small parcels at about previous rates, in Beef, Pork, Bacon and Lard.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is dull at steady prices. Cloverseed has declined. A sale of prime new Seeds at $7.50 and since one $7.37½ per bushel.

SUGAR—About 175 boxes brown St. Jago at 7 cts per lb on time, is the principal transaction.

WHISKEY—Nearly all the Whiskey in bbls in the market has been taken at 21 cts per gallon. Hhds remain as last noted.—*North American.*

Our Mail Receipts.

We are daily in the receipt of letters enclosing money with the request to return a receipt by mail. We do not send receipts in that way. Every dollar *received by mail*, for the Post, is acknowledged as below. Subscribers will please notice this.

Subscribers living in the vicinity of a Post Master can call upon him and have their letters containing money *franked*, if the letter contains nothing but what relates to the business of the office. Many hundred dollars might be saved us, if attention was generally paid to this matter.

Receipts for the S. E. Post from the 11th to the 21st Dec.

December 11, received from

T. P. Purcell,	3 00	S. G. Riley, Esq	10 00
P. Giles, Esq	10 00	C. J. Lawrence,	5 00
Wm. A. Mead,	3 00	A. Hinton,	5 00
L. W. Cole, Esq	20 00	A. Paley,	5 00
H. M. Curtis,	5 00	A. Butrick,	3 00
Wm. J. Freed, Esq	12 00	Jas Clark,	2 00
H. J. Sherman,	3 00	E. C. Young, Esq	10 00
J. P. Hall, Esq	20 00	H. J. Nelson, Esq	20 00
S. T. Wells,	3 00	Wm. S. Hill, Esq	20 00
S. H. Pratt, Esq	10 00	Saml. Davis, Esq	17 00
J. Redfield,	3 00	Jno. Hall, Esq	24 00
Chas. J. Manahan,	4 00	W. Chapman,	3 00
A. E. Beall, Esq	20 00	J. Norcross,	3 00
M. Hanson,	3 00	J. R. Howell,	2 00
J. D. Hubbell,	5 00	Abm. Vantuyl,	1 00
B. A. Adams, Esq	10 00	W. H. A. Stephens,	2 00
W. K. Jones,	7 00	D. Whitney,	2 50
O. A. Barker,	3 00		

December 13.

B. C. Colton,	4 00	J. S. Bidwell, Esq	10 00
J. A. Barton,	3 00	J. G. Moss, Esq	22 00
A. R. Wilson,	2 00	W. Smith, Esq	20 00
P. B. Fairman,	5 00	C. Roberts, Esq	10 00
C. G. Brenner,	2 00	G. Sandford,	5 00
G. L. Mesinger,	5 00	V. Reed, Esq	10 00
J. A. Miller,	6 00	W. Stewart, Esq	20 00
Wm. F. Warner, Esq	20 00	J. P. Cochran, Esq	22 00
W. E. Baker, Esq	12 00	Hy. A. Wilcox, Esq	10 00
J. Cole, Esq	20 00	J. Carroll, Esq	2 00
Hy. Hill, Jr	2 00	Wm. E. Bryan, Esq	18 00
F. E. Shoreman,	6 00	J. W. Condie, Esq	28 00
Saml. Shelby,	3 00	J. Collins,	2 00
J. Roberts,	5 00	T. Bloomfield,	2 00
A. W. Edson,	6 00	H. Rives,	5 00
E. W. Ray, Esq	10 00	P. Town,	2 00
J. A. Smith,	5 00	Hy. A. Rowell,	2 00
A. King, Esq	10 00	W. Parker,	2 00
J. A. Reynolds,	5 00	T. T. Tittermary,	2 00
C. A. Martin,	2 00	Jas Bolton,	2 00
S. W. Rogers,	5 00	J. B. Atkins,	2 00
C. Stilman,	3 00	J. Carpenter,	2 00
L. H. Ashford,	5 00	J. Golborne,	4 00
J. M. Cooley, Esq	10 00	R. L. Robinson,	2 00
J. J. Irvin, Esq	10 00	S. Plumb,	2 00
R. Pratt,	3 00	R. Fox,	2 00
G. Heslip, Esq	10 00	J. P. Mitchell,	5 00
J. C. Crain, Esq	22 00	D. C. Henderson,	10 00
R. Martin, Esq	20 00	C. E. Perkins,	5 00
J. Underhill, Esq	4 00	S. Shannon,	2 00
W. T. Watkins,	3 00	J. M. Rice,	1 00
B. Frost,	3 00	T. Jenkins,	6 00
B. Fuller,	3 00	W. L. Linn,	2 00
W. Hurd, Esq	10 00	J. S. Pringle,	7 00
F. Palmer, Esq	2 00	H. T. Gove,	2 00

December 14

B. Boone,	5 00	W. E. Keys,	5 00
A. C. Barr,	5 00	J. H. Miller,	5 00
D. Clarkey,	5 00	A. K. Witmer,	2 00
D. F. Park,	5 00	A. Robinson, Esq	10 00
J. Grey,	3 00	J. Hulshizer, Esq	2 00
L. Hunt,	9 00	W. Berlin, Esq	20 00
E. Peirce, Esq	15 00	Wm. Spooner,	1 50
T. Wheeler, Esq	22 00	J. Jones,	2 00
L. A. Gingry, Esq	10 00	J. W. Reading,	3 00
H. H. Butler, Esq	10 00	A. Darnell,	7 00
J. Caldwell, Esq	10 00	R. Sheridan,	2 00
C. Allen,	10 00	M. Lewis,	3 00
J. S. Windham,	5 00	D. Small,	3 00
G. E. West, Esq	30 00	R. C. Page,	3 00
W. S. Watson,	5 00	H. Haseltine, Esq	20 00
A. Weston, Esq	10 00	H. M. Reed, Esq	10 00
A. Moore, Esq	13 00	T. M. Connell,	5 00
E. H. Hardin, Esq	10 00	A. Harlett,	5 00
C. M. Conner,	5 00	S. M. Wilson,	5 00
A. Lowne, Esq	10 00	J. Handy,	3 00
A. P. Wright, Esq	10 00	A. Parker, Esq	10 00
A. R. Hinkson,	5 00	G. Harvey,	5 00
H. R. Grant, Esq	11 00	E. Parker,	2 00
J. C. Young,	5 00	Wm. A. Green,	6 00
A. Sage,	6 00	Wm. Hardy, Esq	12 00
O. Sage,	2 00	R. J. Hedge, Esq	10 50
L. Graves, Esq	20 00	J. Luckey,	2 00
J. P. Caldwell,	5 00	J. Shaw,	2 00
T. D. South,	5 00	S. Campbell,	3 00
C. Bandale,	2 00	Wm. Wood,	2 70

December 15

T. Finch, Esq	10 00	F. W. Wood, Esq	10 00
E. Little,	3 00	J. Rowell,	2 00
N. Bryan, Esq	20 00	W. Imlay,	1 00
J. Elliott, Esq	10 00	J. B. Mumma,	2 00
C. Vance, Esq	10 00	J. P. McPherson,	5 00
L. Davenport, Esq	10 00	J. Higbee,	2 00
W. Branch,	5 00	R. Haines,	3 00
J. Emson, Esq	20 00	F. J. Davis,	1 00
P. Wilson, Esq	26 00	S. Rowland,	5 00
H. King,	3 00	J. Wheaton,	2 00
J. Morse,	5 00	B. Seldowridge,	3 00
E. S. Mercer, Esq	12 00	C. Hill,	3 00
A. Smith,	3 00	D. Gaines,	3 00
A. Lewis,	5 00	A. Large,	2 00
W. A. Wilder, Esq	26 00	R. Barker,	4 00
R. G. Smith, Esq	20 00	C. Bacon,	2 00
C. A. Shaw,	3 00	J. R. Parker,	2 00
J. P. Way, Esq	20 00		

December 16

R. Edge,	1 00	Miss W. G. Harding,	2 50
M. Cooper,	4 00	Pleasant, Smith & Co	2 50
J. Burke,	5 25	C. Hersey & Co	16 00
J. Davidson,	1 50	J. R. Andrews, Esq	10 00
W. R. Beatty,	1 50	H. Bennett,	1 00
D. Valadine,	1 50	J. McMillan,	5 00
T. Lawson,	1 50	J. H. Loving,	5 00
R. McKinley,	1 50	F. Chapman, Esq	10 00
J. Kong,	5 00	A. J. Comstock, Esq	20 00
D. Kimball,	1 00	R. P. Haner,	5 00
H. Foster,	1 50	W. S. Taylor, Esq	10 00
B. B. Huchison,	2 00	N. B. Hinckle, Esq	12 00
R. T. Cook,	1 00	W. Anderson,	3 00
D. Mills,	2 00	B. Bruten,	5 00
E. Peter,	2 00	M. K. Bluner,	3 00
J. L. McNeal,	2 00	E. J. Ensign,	3 00
J. Bart,	2 00	M. Rounseville,	5 00
D. Barr,	3 00	A. B. Wildman, Esq	20 00
R. Fuller,	2 00	H. Dart, Esq	10 00
J. Russell,	2 00	J. Kendrick,	5 00
J. Berridge,	2 00	A. S. Roos, Esq	20 00
L. J. Wilkins,	2 00	C. W. Doll,	5 00
L. P. Hubbard,	2 00	B. L. Thomas,	4 00
D. P. Watson, Esq	12 00	N. R. Jones,	3 00
J. Ledwich, Esq	22 00	J. Ryan,	3 00
C. W. Hutchins,	7 00	W. H. Parker,	5 00
D. Smith, Esq	10 00	E. Cost,	3 00
A. Feild, Esq	10 00	J. Spalding,	5 00
H. L. Osborn,	5 00	H. B. Bennell, agt	44 00
J. H. Walker,	2 00	J. Lany,	3 00
F. Webb,	5 00	J. W. Lee,	5 00
T. Davison, Esq	10 00	S. Leonard, Esq	10 00
E. S. Murrell,	5 00	B. Julian,	7 00
W. R. South,	5 00	A. Finley, Esq	10 00
A. W. Bentley,	5 00	J. Pass, Esq	10 00
R. Adams, Esq	20 00	A. B. Colt, Esq	20 00
W. Childs,	9 00		

December 17

R. Sansom,	5 00	P. Groome,	5 00
J. D. Allen,	5 00	E. A. Thomson,	5 00
A. Lovely,	1 00	Wm. M. Porter,	1 00
W. S. Hunt,	2 00	W. E. Hawke,	3 00
J. Sutter,	5 00	J. C. Calhoun, Esq	20 00
J. Barcham,	2 00	R. Earle, Esq	12 00
J. Gates,	2 00	R. B. Smith, Esq	20 00
P. Dickerson,	2 00	A. S. French, Esq	12 00
H. W. Montague,	2 00	H. S. Kinsley, Esq	20 00
J. Bingman,	4 00	C. Whaly, Esq	10 00
J. Vam,	2 00	S. W. Fullerton, Jr	20 00
H. Smith,	1 25	J. Almey,	2 50
J. F. Bishop,	5 00	E. Gurgand,	2 50
J. Ward,	3 00	W. P. Hickerson,	2 50
J. Lehner,	2 00	N. Neal,	2 50
K. Bishop,	2 00	J. W. Campbell, Esq	20 00
M. Kilbridge,	5 00	J. B. Lewis,	2 00
B. T. Gardner,	3 00	R. Griffin, Esq	10 00
T. Brasher,	3 00	M. Sinclair, Esq	10 00
O. Shea,	3 00	S. Thomas, Jr	11 00
E. Smoller,	5 00	A. Bridget, Esq	10 00
R. W. Barton,	3 00	R. S. Jones, Esq	10 00
G. W. Salisbury,	3 00	J. McCam,	2 00
R. L. Adams, Esq	10 00	T. Hunting,	2 00
J. Towner, Esq	12 00	E. Capston,	2 00
A. H. Newcomb, Esq	12 00	T. J. Swallow,	2 00
A. H. Hemiston,	3 00	J. Woodworth,	2 00
A. W. Southwell, Esq	10 00		

December 18

D. Robinson, Esq	10 00	L. Andrews,	2 50
S. H. Walker,	2 00	J. Hall,	4 00
C. W. Dewitt, Esq	10 00	J. E. Yingley,	10 00
A. Williams,	2 00	J. Shaw,	2 00
J. Usher,	5 00	Thatcher & Hall,	2 00
J. R. Green,	3 00	J. Williams,	2 00
J. F. Young,	2 00	D. Shenks,	2 00
J. L. Cobb,	2 50	Enos Lyeffirs,	1 00
R. Page,	5 00	E. Hoover,	2 00
W. W. Briggs,	2 50	J. Batts,	2 00
W. Draughton,	2 50		

December 20.

M. Daniels,	2 00	L. Bates,	2 50
J. Beers,	2 00	A. N. Barnes,	2 50
Mrs Sampson,	1 00	R. Johnson,	5 00
J. Hathaway,	2 00	C. G. March,	5 00
R. C. Brown,	2 00	G. Churchill,	5 00
Y. Curtis,	1 00	W. H. McKilsoy, Esq	30 00
J. A. Lyle,	2 00	C. L. Dolan,	2 00
F. A. Zitzman,	2 00	G. W. Jeff, Esq	14 00
R. Austin,	2 00	E. B. Bryan,	5 00
W. McDonald,	2 00	J. M. Carpenter,	5 00
B. L. Perry,	5 00	J. Hays,	2 00
J. E. Cobb,	4 00	B. Nott,	2 00
M. L. Maker,	2 00	F. Noel,	3 00
L. Brook,	5 00	L. Lyman, Esq	20 00
A. Sardeson,	2 00	W. G. Sammons,	5 00
R. Worthington, Esq	10 00	A. T. Nicks,	5 00
G. White,	2 00	S. Eels, Esq	10 00
E. Battle,	2 00	E. Taylor,	2 00
J. McDonald,	4 00	G. B. Raymond, Esq	10 00
L. F. Rodman,	5 00	J. W. Williams,	5 00
A. W. Harkey,	5 00	H. Hubbell, Esq	20 00
M. M. Coffee,	5 00	C. Campbell, Esq	20 00
J. B. Taylor,	3 00	W. Cully, Esq	10 00
S. C. Allen, Esq	12 00	A. Childs, Esq	20 00
N. C. Brooks,	8 00	R. Carter,	9 00
S. M. Twink,	2 00	W. Hell,	3 00
W. W. Wieder,	5 00	L. Lewis,	4 50
R. B. Baugh,	3 00	Jos. Boon,	3 00
E. B. Warren, Esq	20 00	R. Carter,	3 00
M. L. Graham, Esq	24 00	M. Mauen,	3 00
C. Willson, Esq	20 00		

December 21

M. P. Higgins,	6 00	F. J. Eastman,	5 00
W. Barnett, Esq	20 00	J. Mosegar,	5 00
H. R. Doybns,	3 00	O. Harris, Esq	10 00
R. Porter,	2 00	M. J. Ingraham,	3 00
J. Dunlap,	2 00	S. W. Foster,	3 00
J. E. Sharpsy,	5 00	J. Handy,	2 00
J. Randall,	3 00	H. C. Steel,	2 00
Jas. Gates, Esq	20 00	L. S. Cropper,	3 00
J. Godfrey,	3 00	H. C. Stewart, Esq	15 00
E. J. Crockett, Esq	10 00	J. Wright,	2 00
N. J. Palmer,	3 00	E. W. Wood, Esq	10 00
Mrs. E. S. Morris,	3 00	C. W. Roberts,	2 00
L. L. Kendall,	2 00	W. M. Hill,	1 00
A. Rubery,	2 00	J. H. Dodson,	2 00
J. Noland,	2 00	J. Dunn,	5 00
B. Adams,	5 00	J. Case,	2 00
E. J. Jackson,	2 00	A. Chambers,	5 00
F. A. Johnson,	2 00	J. D. Allen,	5 00
A. W. Kendrick,	5 00	C. Tobey,	6 00
H. V. Morris,	3 00	M. Rogers,	2 00
S. L. Hunt, Esq	12 00	J. Gasthorn,	3 00
E. A. Castle,	20 00	J. M. Haines,	2 00
W. Fulton, Esq	20 00	H. M. Lenning,	2 00
M. Bettinger, Esq	2 00	J. Lambert,	2 00
T. D. Baggs,	5 00	J. Elliott,	1 25
W. S. Hale,	2 00		

ALMANAC.

Dec. 1841	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases
25 SATURDAY,	7 25	4 35	11 36	
26 SUNDAY,	7 25	4 35	12 38	D H M
27 MONDAY,	7 25	4 35	1 29	
28 TUESDAY,	7 25	4 35	2 20	
29 WEDNESDAY,	7 25	4 35	3 12	Last 5 7 24
30 THURSDAY,	7 24	4 36	4 13	New 12 4 40
31 FRIDAY,	7 24	4 36	5 8	First 20 9 50
1 SATURDAY,	7 25	4 35	11 36	Full 28 1 32

Married.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. W. M. Ramsey, Mr. LEWIS PALMER, formerly of Cape May, to Miss HANNAH JACKSON, of this city.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. Mr. WM. M. HOOPES, to Miss CATHARINE A. DAVIS, both of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Begley, Mr. SAML. B. PRAHETT, to Miss SARAH ANN ALLEN, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 17th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. GEO. C. WALKER, to Miss MARGARET DEROLSTER, all of Southwark.

Through Rev. Maxwell, Dec. 13th, Mr. VICTOR JUPITER DEUS KILAN MARTIN HESSER, with the Hon. Miss VICTORIA REGINA MARTHA ANNA WALPLY, in this city.—*N. Y. Express.*

At St. Louis, on the 1st of April, 1841, by the Rev. A. Ballard, Mr. HIRAM B. LONG, of this city, to Miss MARGARET S. WEAVER, of the former place.

On Sunday evening, 5th ult. by the Rev. Thos. Darfee, JACOB H. HUMMELL, to ANN LIND, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. URIAH C. SNYDER, to Miss ELIZABETH HESS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Mr. S. HOMENFELS, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ROSA, daughter of Samuel Lyons, Esq. of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, SAMUEL R. HILT, to ELLEN D. CRANE, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the same, GEORGE W. HOPEWELL, to ELIZABETH, daughter of James Harding, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Blythe, Mr. GILBERT S. DAVISON, of Philadelphia, to Miss IDA V. BARCLAY, of Middlesex county, N. J.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. F. W. Gilbert, Lieut. C. BENNETT, to Miss MARY, daughter of Wm. Rowan, both of Wilmington, Del.

At Machias, Maine, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Ward, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, of this city, to JULIA STEVENS, daughter of Aaron L. Raymond, Esq. of the former place.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. THOS. J. LYTLE, to Miss ANN MARIA THOMAS, both of Southwark.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, JACOB B. VANDEVER, Esq. of Wilmington, Del. to ELIZA, eldest daughter of C. P. Bennett, deceased, late Governor of the State of Delaware, and formerly an officer of the Revolutionary Army.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. REUBEN V. SALLADA, to Miss ELIZABETH WARNER, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. at the Navy Yard, New York, ROBERT, son of the late Com. John Rodgers, to SARAH, daughter of Com. M. C. Perry.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, HENRY A. CHARTER, of Springfield, Mass. to HANNAH EARL, daughter of Geo. W. Farr.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, DANIEL COCKENSPERGER, to MARY ANN ENGLEMAN.

On the 16th inst. at New Castle, Delaware, by the Rev. Dr. Johns, JAMES TILGHMAN EARLE, of Maryland, to ANN, daughter of the Hon. Kensey Johns, Jr. Chancellor of the State of Delaware.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. A. Tudehope, PETER WILLIAMSON, to SARAH ANN JOHNSTONE, both of this city.

In this city, on the 16th inst. at the Washington Hotel, by the Rev. Geo. Mintzer, Capt. SAMUEL HOLMAN, of the Yellow Springs, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Wm. Ralston, of West Vincent township, all of Chester county.

On the evening of the 10th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. CYRUS LAW, of England, to Miss ANN LUKENS, of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Williamson, ROBERT HALL, to MARY JANE DORAN, step daughter to Wm. Patterson, all of this city.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Clay, THOMAS GRAHAM, to Miss MARY MILLER.

On the 12th inst. by the same, SAMUEL G. COOPER, to MARY ANN NEINBURG.

On the 19th inst. by the same, DANIEL COVERDALE, to LYDIA CARPENTER, both of Montgomery county.

On the 22d of Sept. by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. WM. GARDNER, to AMANDA E. youngest daughter of Jonathan Johnson, Esq.

At Bridgeton, N. J. on the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. L. Lenathart, Mr. JOB SULLIVAN, Jr. to Miss MARY ANN DANIELS, both of Salem county, N. J.

Died,

On the 19th inst. JOHN G. FINN, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. after a painful and protracted illness, THOMAS CALVERT.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. MARY M. BRUNER, relict of the late Adam Bruner, aged 87 years.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. SARAH POWERS, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. RACHEL T. LOOS, wife of Christian Loos, in the 31st year of her age.

At Cape May, on the 20th instant, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH BECK, formerly of this city, in the 52d year of her age.

At his residence on the 12th inst. the Hon. WM. M'CAY, one of the Associate Judges of the county of Mifflin, aged 63 years.

On the 20th inst. Mr. JACOB GROSS, Sr. in the 67th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. SAMUEL D. WESSELL, in the 48th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. JOHN DWYER, son of Peter and Elizabeth Dwyer, aged 13 months.

On the 20th inst. aged 90 years, Miss REBECCA EVANS.

On the 20th inst. after a lingering illness, GEO. WASHINGTON, youngest son of Henry Snyder, in the 17th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN JONES.

On Sunday morning, 19th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Miss SARAH BUSH.

Suddenly, on the 18th inst. JOSEPH BEALE, Esq. aged 68 years.

In this city, on the 17th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. E. P. GAINES CONOVER, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. WILLIAM H. HANSBURY, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. HANNAH COYLE, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. in South Carolina, JENKINS JENKINS, aged 88 years, a native of Wales, and for the last 44 years a citizen of this country. He was for many years the Pastor of a Welch Church in Philadelphia, and removed to South Carolina about 12 years ago.

On the 17th inst. WM. MOLAN, aged 28 years.

On the 12th inst. Miss MARY M'MANUS, aged 19 years.

On the 17th inst. MARY ANN FLOOD, in the 4th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. JOHN H. son of John and Jane Ingersoll, aged 5 months and 4 days.

In Indiana, on the 2d inst. HIRAM BROWN, formerly of this city.

On the 15th inst. at 191 south Fifth, Mrs. MARY S. DICKSON, daughter of Enoch Parsons, Esq. of Hartford, aged 45 years.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. HESTER WILEY, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 15th inst. Miss RACHEL MYERS, in the 20th year of her age.

On the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN GARDNER, in the 30th year of his age.

At Louisville, Ky. Mrs. McLEAN, wife of the Hon. John McLean, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On the 16th instant, after a short illness, Mr. RALPH ESTOWES, in the 59th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. JAMES EVERTON, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. JOHN A. son of John L. and Elizabeth Fromdben, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. ELIZABETH SHINN, aged 79 years.

On the 14th instant, of small pox, HANNAH, wife of John Cook, of this city.

In Washington, D. C. on the 12th inst. WM. MORGAN, formerly of this city, aged 50 years.

On the 19th inst. at the alms-house in New York, Mrs. ANN FILLEY, aged 69 years, sister of Mrs. Esther Wettenburg.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—The high character which Wetherill & Brother's White Lead has acquired is the result of many years' labor and attention. And whilst they experience an honest pride in the success of their article, they feel called upon from time to time to caution their friends against attempted impositions. The genuine brand on their warranted pure ground White Lead is WETHERILL & BROTHER in full, and in red letters. Whereas the brand WETHERELL & BRO. adopted by some person to deceive the purchaser and wrong the manufacturers covers an inferior and adulterated material. dec 18 4t

Health Office, Dec. 18, 1841.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington

From the 11th to the 18th of December.

DISEASES.	Adults	Children	DISEASES.	Adults	Children
Apoplexy,	1	0	Brought over,	22	26
Burns,	1	0	—Lungs,	5	1
Consumption of the Lungs,	7	4	—Stomach,	1	0
Convulsions,	0	2	—Bowels,	0	2
Dropsy,	2	0	—Breast,	0	2
—Head,	0	3	—Peritonaeum,	1	0
Disease of Heart,	1	0	Marasmus,	0	1
Debility,	0	2	Malformation,	0	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	Measles,	0	1
Erysipelas,	0	3	Mortification,	1	0
Effusion on Chest,	1	0	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Fever,	0	2	Old Age,	4	0
—Congestive,	0	1	Palsy,	2	0
—Typhus,	2	0	Pneumothorax,	1	0
—Puerperal,	1	0	Scrofula,	0	1
—Scarlet,	0	4	Small Pox,	3	5
Hernia,	1	0	Stone,	1	0
Inflammation of the Brain,	2	1	Still Born,	0	4
—Bronchi,	0	4	Unknown,	2	1
			Varioloid,	1	0
			Violence,	1	0
Carried over,	22	26	Total, 91	46	45

Of the above there were 5 from the almshouse, and 7 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,

SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
Dec. 12,	48	51	52
13,	36	42	47
14,	49	51	53
15,	43	50	51
16,	45	46	47
17,	36	35	33
18,	22	23	27

THE LADY'S

WORLD OF FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, etc. will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given,—so as to make the work welcome at every fire side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as in the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris and London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried through vigorously. The first number will give an idea of the beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs, Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any of the present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty-six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

The Terms.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

To Clubs.

3 Copies for 5 dollars.
8 do. for 10 dollars.
Current funds, post paid.

Editors who may wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, will be furnished with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON, Ledger Building, Philada.

ELOCUTION.—Just Published, A SYSTEM OF ELOCUTION, with special reference to *Gesture* to the *Treatment of Stammering and Defective Articulation*, comprising numerous Diagrams, and engraved Figures, illustrative of the subject. By ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D. Philadelphia. Published by the author. Vocal Gymnasium, Fourth street above Chesnut—dwelling house, No. 100 Mulberry street. dec 18 3t*

WETHERILL & BROTHERS, Chemists and Colormen, manufacturers of White Lead, Lead Pipes, Window Glass, &c. Importers of Drugs, Dyes, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Apothecaries Furniture, &c. No. 65 North Front street, two doors below Arch east side. oct 24 1y

NICKINS, HAIR CUTTER, Number 107 North Sixth Street. Particular attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS wishing PEASE'S celebrated Clarified ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY, For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. an article which has obtained a greater celebrity, and commands a more ready sale, both in EUROPE AND AMERICA, than any other medicinal preparation that has ever been offered to the public; can send their orders to those in the city with whom they have dealings, or direct to the subscriber.
☞ A liberal discount allowed.
☞ All letters must be post paid. G. B. ZIEBER, No. 87 Dock street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agent for J. Pease & Son. nov 27 3m*

RAW SILK WANTED.—A fair price will be given for well reeled Raw Silk, at No. 45 Gaskill near 3d street, running between Lombard and South streets. nov 27 3m

STAMMERING CURED, and Instruction given in ELOCUTION by Dr. A. Comstock, No. 100 Mulberry street, Philadelphia. nov 20 1y*

DEAFNESS Cured—Scarpa's Compound Kreosote Acoustic Oil, for the cure of DEAFNESS, pains and the discharge of matter from the ears, also all of those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c. which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. This medicine has been used in this country about one year, and so wonderful has been its effects in curing and relieving the deaf, that it is now offered to the public that all may have an opportunity of proving its efficiency. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use.
Read the following, selected from a great number of a similar character.
MESSRS. EDITORS—Deafness is a disease which has hitherto been considered incurable; but I can inform the public that it is a mistaken idea—I have been deaf for ten years, and concluded that I must remain so, but not many months since I saw in your paper an advertisement of SCARPA'S OIL, for deafness, by Dr. Jayne, 20 south Third street. As a last resort I concluded to try it, and now I am happy to say, I can hear as well as any one. Two of my friends have also used it; one was so deaf that he used an ear trumpet; now he hears perfectly well without it—the other was very much troubled with noises in the ears and head, and he at once found relief and is well. One bottle cured me, which I thought getting well pretty cheap. Yours, &c. SILAS RUGBEE, Second street below Pine.
Prepared only by B. Bell, and FOR SALE wholesale and retail by Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 south THIRD street, and H. C. BLAIR, corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia, also by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 79 & 100 Fulton St. N. Y. and by Lyell Johnson & Lyell, Richmond Va. Price $1 per bottle. nov 20 3m

FOR MILLERS, TANNERS, FARMERS, &c. COPPUCK'S PNEUMATIC & PERCUSSION SMUT MACHINE. The best yet known for *cleaning* Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat from ALL IMPURITIES, and scouring and polishing off every grain. Price $100, $125, and $150.
WEBSTER'S IMPROVED BARK MILLS.—The best Bark Grinding Machine in use—long *tested* and *proved* by most Tanners in the United States. Price 15, 25, and 45 dollars.
IMPROVED CORN CRUSHERS.—None better, for grinding Corn with the cobb, for horse and cattle feed. Price 15 and 20 dollars.
FIRST RATE PLASTER MILLS.—For grinding Plaster of Paris. Price 15 to 20 dollars. For sale by
S. C. ATKINSON (Agent) 26 North 8th St. Philadelphia.
☞ It is hoped those who are in want of such machines, will be willing to test the superiority of the above, and that the agents and patrons of the S. E. Post of "auld lang syne" will recommend to the notice of those wanting machinery as above their old friend.
Letters, when *post paid*, promptly attended to.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS WHO BUY FOR CASH. *New Hat, Cap, and Fur Manufactory, No. 8 South 3d street, 4 doors below Market, West side.*
The subscribers, importers of Furs and Practical manufacturers of Hat and Caps of every description, would invite the attention of merchants who pay cash, and wish to get the worth of their money, to their establishment where they will find their goods fully ten per cent. lower than at any other in the city, and for the obvious reason, their terms being Cash, they are not under the necessity of charging those who pay an extra profit to make up the losses sustained by bad debts.
RAYMOND & DE YOUNG, No. 8 South Third street. nov 6 3m

WARRANTED pure Ground White Lead. The increasing consumption of WETHERILL & BROTHER'S pure ground White Lead has arisen the manufacturers thereof to increase from its known excellence and purity. And the accumulated demand, whilst it affords to them the best reward for their efforts to sustain the CHARACTER of the AMERICAN ARTICLE, renders it necessary at the same time, that they should apologise to their friends at a distance, whose orders are not so promptly filled as usual. By redoubling their diligence, they hope to keep pace with the increasing call. nov 20 3m

WM. W. FOUCHE, Dentist, No. 79 North Sixth street, below Race street, where all operations appertaining to Dental Surgery will be performed on the most modern and approved principles, and on terms perfectly satisfactory.
Fouche's Vegetable Tooth Powder, and Gum Restorative, for the cure of scurvy and removal of all extraneous substances from the teeth, price 25 cents a box. my 1 1y

THE BEST METHOD FOR THE ABOLITION OF DISEASE IS TO CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, of the North American College of Health, are now acknowledged to be the best medicine in the world for the cure of
EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE.
Because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of head ache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, pains in the bones, rheumatism and gout, but of every malady incident to man.
SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Are a certain cure for intermittent, remittent, nervous, inflammatory and putrid Fevers, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which, when confined to the circulation, are the cause of all kinds of
FEVERS.
So, also, when the same impurity is deposited on the membrane and muscle, causing pains, inflammations and swellings, called RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.
The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as always certain to give relief, and if persevered with according to directions, will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time so completely rid the body from every thing that is opposed to health, that Rheumatism, Gout, and pain of every description, will be literally
DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.
For the same reason, when, from sudden changes of atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration is checked, and the humors which should pass off by the skin are thrown inwardly, causing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,
Nausea and sickness, pain in the bones, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, consumptions, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other symptoms of CATCHING COLD.
The Indian Vegetable Pills will invariably give immediate relief. From three to six of said pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, but the body will, in a short time, be restored to even sounder health than before. The same may be said of ASTHMA,
Or Difficulty of Breathing. The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough, phlegmy humors which stop up the air cells of the lungs, and are the cause, not only of the above distressing complaint, but when neglected, often terminates in that still more dreadful malady, called CONSUMPTION.
It should be also remembered that the Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
Oppression, nausea and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and every other symptom of a torpid or diseased state of the liver, because they purge from the body those impurities which, if deposited upon that important organ, are the cause of every variety of
LIVER COMPLAINT.
When a nation is convulsed by riots, outbreaks and rebellion, the only sure means of preventing the dreadful consequences of a CIVIL WAR,
Is to expel all traitors and evil disposed ones from the country.
In like manner, when pain or sickness of any kind indicate that the body is struggling with internal foes, the true remedy is to EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS, (Traitors to life) AND HEALTH WILL BE THE CERTAIN RESULT.
AS A FURTHER PROOF
That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the Laws which govern the animal economy, and if properly carried out by the use of the above named
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
Will certainly result in the complete abolition of Disease, we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have recently been cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
JAMAICA, L. I. June 9, 1841.
Doctor William Wright—Dear Sir—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of Dyspepsia, of five years standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.
Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your Pills however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the same if you think proper. Yours, &c. G. C. BLACK.
NEW YORK, June 19, 1841.
To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York.
Dear Sir—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health and can conscientiously assert that for PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND RENOVATING THE SYSTEM, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.
I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHARLES M. TATE, No. 68 Hammersly street, New York.
Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.
I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.
I remain, yours sincerely, HENRY A. FOOTE, Warwarsing, Ulster Co. New York.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1841.
This is to certify that I have used WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, with the greatest benefit, having entirely cured myself of the frequent attacks of Sick Headache, to which I had previously been subject.
ANN MARIA THOMPSON, 388 Greenwich street, N. Y.
To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.
CAUTION.
As there are at this time many wicked persons busily engaged in selling a counterfeit medicine under the name of the Indian Vegetable Pills;—and as these desperate men are so utterly reckless of consequences, that many valuable lives may be lost in consequence of using their dreadful compounds, the public are cautioned against purchasing any Pills, unless on the sides of the boxes the following wording is found
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS (Indian Purgative,) OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
And also to be especially guarded against purchasing said medicine except at the OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT, No. 169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA,—or of the following respectable merchants, who have been appointed Agents for the sale of said Indian Vegetable Pills.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Henry Frens, grocer, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
W. S. Painter, Westchester, Chester
C. D. Manly, Chester, Delaware
Edmund Wright, Norristown, Montgomery
Isaiah P. Smith, Doylestown, Bucks
John Zimmerman, Lancaster, Lancaster
Stichter & M'Knight, Reading, Berks
P. A. & S. Small, York, York
W. J. Cooper, Gettysburg, Adams
Charles Ogilby, Carlisle, Cumberland
David Oak, Chambersburg, Franklin
Hugh M'Ilvaine, Harrisburg, Dauphin
Smith & Henry, Lebanon, Lebanon
Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill
Stem & Wenner, Allentown, Lehigh
Thomas Turner, Blossburg, Tioga
Payne & Rose, Northumberland, Northumberland county
Peter Baldy, Danville, Columbia
S. & G. Saylor, Easton, Northampton
Cornelius Hornbeck, Honesdale, Wayne
John Leforge, Milford, Pike
Charles Boys, Stroudsburg, Monroe
A. Pardee & Co. Hazleton, Luzerne
T. Black, Bloomfield, Perry
C. A. Thompson, Mexico, Juniata
S. Winchester & Son, Jersey Shore, Lycoming
Peter G. Philips, Deer Creek, Potter
James Orr, Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon
M. Tredwell, Somerset, Somerset
Thomas R. Miller, Bedford, Bedford
Cope & Robinson, Greensburg, Westmoreland
John Gaddis & Son, Uniontown, Fayette
Wm. Mercer, Florence, Washington
F. Burns & Son, Springfield township, Mercer
John Thompson, Pittsburg, Allegheny
John S. M'Coy, Enon Valley, Beaver
NEW JERSEY.
Gandy & Lippincott, Mount Holly, Burlington county
Stacy & Paxson, Princeton, Mercer
James Kilton, Egg Harbor, Atlantic
Mrs. A. B. Sailor, Woodbury, Gloucester
Charles W. Roberts, Salem, Salem
Riley & Reeves, Bridgeton, Cumberland
James Hildreth, Cape May, Cape May
Cowart & Perrine, Freehold, Monmouth
J. & B. F. Arnold, Perth Amboy, Middlesex
Robert Leiton, New Brunswick, Somerset
C. C. Yard, Trenton, Hunterdon
R. W. Fairclo, Belvidere, Warren
Taylor & Clark, Morristown, Morris
J. Reiner & Brothers, Newark, Essex
Earl & Quackenbush, Hackensack, Bergen
E. C. Moore & Co. Newton, Sussex
DELAWARE.
William P. Smith, Wilmington, New Castle county
James A. Dunning, Dover, Kent
Layton & Sipple, Georgetown, Sussex
MARYLAND.
Isaac P. Cook, Bookseller, 54 Baltimore street, Baltimore
F. Hamerckhouse, Hagerstown, Washington county
A. Hunt, Fredericktown, Frederick
Jonathan Butler, Cumberland, Allegheny
Adamson & Higgins, Rockville, Montgomery
Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carroll
Robert Wright, Bladensburg, Prince George's
Hays & Galloway, Belle Air, Harford
Andrew Kidd, Port Deposit, Cecil
George Reed, Greensboro, Caroline
Wallen & Co. Easton, Talbot
NEW YORK.
Sydney B. Bowne, Westchester, Westchester county
Thomas F. Hall, Brooklyn, Kings
Cornwell & Rushmore, Hempstead, Queens
Nathan Corwin, Riverhead, Suffolk
William Devoe, Tappan, Rockland
W. W. Taylor & Co. Carmel, Putnam
George Nagall, Poughkeepsie, Duchess
Elwood & Edgerton, Delhi, Delaware
James Beebe, Sullivan, Madison
John Randall, Esq. Hammondsport, Steuben
Robert Farnham, Washington, District of Columbia
Joseph M. Jeffries, Laurel Hill P. O. Lunenburg co. Va.
Simpson & Rider, Mount Crawford, Rockingham Co.
James Melor, Wheeling, Ohio
John Eustace & Son, Richmond, Richmond
Samuel Griswold, Clinton, Jones Co. Georgia
Milton Amos, Bellville, Conecuh county, Alabama
George F. Shelton, La Grange, Fayette county, Tennessee
William L. Savage, Germantown, Mason county, Kentucky
John McCullough & Co. Springfield, Jefferson Co. Ohio
Doctor G. B. Shriner, Westminster, Allen
L. H. Buke, Johnstown, Licking
Thomas Cummins, Centreville, Wayne Co. Indiana
E. J. Woodward, St. Louis, St. Louis Co. Missouri
Edward Gunter, Parke Hill, Cherokee Nation, Arkansas
Lyleand & Smith, Racine, Racine Co. Wisconsin.
Offices, devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, No. 169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, No. 288 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK, and No. 198 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.
☞ *Beware of Counterfeits.* oct 30—3m

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY, *South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.* The subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufactured prices.
Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.
☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.
oct 1 3m   R. & W. WILSON.

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

The Country Girls.

I love the country spinster,
Who turns the humming wheel,
Who plies with busy hands, the card,
With merry hum the reel.

I love the country seamstress,
Who makes the household gear,
And who, with industry and art,
Prepares the homespun wear.

I love the country milkmaid,
Whose daily task supplies
A wholesome food and beverage
For country families.

Her neat and ample dairy,
Her industry attests,
And when night finds her weary,
In innocence she rests.

Napoleon's Opinion of the Fortification of Paris.—"Let Paris rise in insurrection," said Napoleon, "and I am here fortified, with my left on the Champs Elysees, my right on the Military School, commanding the passage of the river, an open space between me and Paris; my reserve at St. Cloud behind me; my artillery depot can be moved from Vincennes to Meudon, and the Parisians will no longer be able to stir." "Here," exclaimed one of those present, "you talk of fortifying the capitol against its own inhabitants, not against an enemy." "Fortify Paris against an enemy!" exclaimed Napoleon, "I never thought of such a thing. A capitol with a population of a million cannot be fortified; first, because it could not be fed; secondly, because all the rich and sober classes would quit, and leave none but the turbulent behind. A siege in such a case would create a permanent sedition."

Good.—A prisoner who had unexpectedly been acquitted of the charge for which he was arraigned, upon being informed that he was at liberty to go, turned to the Jury, and with much feeling observed: "Gentlemen of the Jury: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the decision just rendered, you will be ever remembered in my *prayers*; to you, worthy and, I must say, cute friend, (addressing himself to his counsel,) I wish it was in my power to double your fee; the feeling I entertain for you cannot be expressed by words, you are, indeed the criminal's benefactor: to your honor, (addressing the Judge, who could scarcely suppress a smile,) I am everlastingly indebted; but all I can say to you is, I promise you, upon my honor, now that I am free, that I will never be guilty *of stealing again* as long as I live."

The Spirit of Liberty.—Soon after, the close of the war, a boy was offering some caged birds, for sale in a market town, when a sailor came up and inquired the price of them. "Sixpence a-piece," replied the boy. "I did not ask how much a-piece, but how much for the lot!" The boy after some calculation answered "six shillings and sixpence." The sailor instantly handed him the money and opening the cage door permitted the birds to escape. The boy in astonishment cried out, "What are you doing? you will lose your birds." "Very well," said the sailor, "I have been shut up three years as a prisoner of war, and I am resolved never to see any thing confined in prison that I can make free."

A Good Thought.—Man is but a reed, and is a true representation of the weakness of nature, but then he is a reed that thinks. It does not need the universe to crush him, a breath of air, a drop of water will kill him. But even if the material universe should overwhelm him, man would be more noble than that which destroys him; because he knows that he dies, while the universe knows nothing of the advantage which it obtains over him. Our true dignity, then, consists in thought. From thence we must derive our elevation, not from space or duration. Let us endeavor, then, to think well: this is the principle of mortals.—*Pascal.*

Mary.

Is thy name Mary, maiden fair?
Such should, methinks, music be;
The sweetest name that mortals bear
Is but befitting thee;
And she, to whom it once was given
Was half of earth and half of heaven.

A Touch of the Pathetic.—An exchange paper notices an orator's farewell speech as follows: "A deep silence awaited his address, but his emotions would not permit a calm utterance; and his lips were first parted by a *deep sob*. Like an electric shock *it was acknowledged by the entire assembly*, and the suppressed murmur, the hurried ejaculation, and the swelling tear, told how *sweetly* all hearts accorded under the touch of sympathy."

Close Shaving.—A justice of peace was called on for the payment of a bill of 75 cents. Upon presenting the bill, the squire asked him if he would swear to the account. The man replied "yes." The squire swore him, and handed him fifty cents. "Stop squire," said the man, "you are mistaken in the amount; 'tis 75 cents." "I know," returned the squire, "But I can't swear you for nothing."

Particularly Cool.—The following leading article, in a paper published in the northern part of New Hampshire, is the coolest announcement that the subscribers of a newspaper have been served with lately, and reasonable as cool:—

"No editorial this week! *Reason*—Joss! *Moral*—Better earn an X by hard labor and *get it*, than to spend a shilling in spoiling paper to *trust out*."

Napoleon's Bulletins.—The following impromptu was published in an English paper about the year 1805, immediately after receiving a packet of bulletins from Napoleon:

"We thank you for your bulletins,
Great Emperor, King and elf.
And hope you soon may have from us
A bulletin your self."

A Good Story is told of Professor Humphrey, of Amherst college. One morning, before recitation, some of the students fastened a live goose on the president's chair. When he entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned upon his heel and cooly observed: "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I will therefore, leave you to your studies."

Old, but Good.—A British East India captain being sent to make a survey and report on a group of savage islands, thus dispatched the several heads of religion, manners and customs:—
Religion—apparently none.
Manners—none.
Customs—not fit to be described.

Chance of another heir.—An Irish officer of dragoons on the continent, on hearing that his mother had been married since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed, "By St. Patrick, there is that mother of mine married again; I hope she will not have a son older than me, for if she does I shall be cut out of my estate."

Pathos.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the Agricultural Meeting held recently in Prince Georges, indulges in the following strain:—"Poor, but noble hearted Burns! peace to thine ashes!—honor to thine memory! *And now let us revert to the cattle show!*"

Pride.—Was it our Dr. Franklin who said "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follows it."

Bad Company.—A tutor at Cambridge surprised some of the students in the act of making a bonfire and caught one named White, while the others fled. "Mr. White," said the tutor, "I am sorry to find you in such bad company." "I see no one present but you and I, tutor," replied White.

Retort of Colman.—George Colman, getting out of a hackney coach one night, gave the driver a shilling. "This is a bad shilling, sir," said Jarvey. "Then it's all right," said George, with his inimitable chuckle; "it's all right, yours is a bad coach."

Consolatory, quite.—Those doctors who kill their patients by inches under pretence of saving their lives, remind us of the Spaniard, who, when strangling Don Carlos by order of his father, said, "Calm yourself, Don Carlos, this is all for your good."

No Credit.—"Hallo, Phil, you've got a new hat—where did you get it from?" "Where you couldn't."—"How's that?" "Why, I got it from a man who credits nobody."

Query.—Why is a young lover popping the question, like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes? We knew you'll guess it. Because he is *pressing a suit!*

Shaving a Monkey.—A would-be wit asked a barber's boy if he had ever shaved a monkey. "No," said the boy, "but if you will take a seat I will try."

Certainly.—"Mose dat doesso when the sun rise bery arly in de morning, and set afore he rises, there'll be sartin sign of rain 'fore noon, dat's a fact."

The Fool and Rogue.—Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue, but every rogue does not know how often he has been a fool.

Conundrum.—Why is a man up stairs whipping his wife like a gentleman? Because he's *above doing a mean act!*

Interesting Statistics.

An article in Blackwood for October, on the sound and moral condition of the manufacturing districts of Scotland, is one of great interest to the philanthropist, the statesman, or the mere student of political economy. The details and the discussions are too long for our purpose: but we select the following condensed statement of the results, indicative at once of the vast increase of opulence and population, and of the simultaneous advance of the still more rapid growth of crime, heathenism, and pauperism in the great commercial and manufacturing county of Lanark, during the last ten years:—

1. The population during that period has increased 37 per cent. having swelled from 316,000 to 434,000.

2. Manufacturing produce, as measured by the harbor dues levied on the river Clyde, the great seaport of the country, had doubled.

3. A new source of wealth has been opened in the iron mines and manufactures, producing above £1,500,000 a year.

4. The average annual mortality in Glasgow has increased, during the same period, from one death in 41 to one in 31. Contagious fever has became so prevalent that one in every 3½ deaths in Glasgow is owing to that fearful disease, or some species of contagious fever.

5. Sixty-eight thousand persons in five years have taken typhus fever, of whom 5684 died.

6. Serious crime, punishable with death or transportation, has increased during *only four years* of that period from 1836 to 1840, above fifty per cent; that is, it has increased four times as fast as the number of the people.

7. The number of poor in the country, for whom there is no sort of provision whatever for attending any place of public worship, has grown up to one hundred thousand.

8. The number of Irish in Glasgow, almost all in a state of penury, has swelled to the enormous amount of 45,000.

9. Six thousand persons are constantly in a state of unrelieved destitution, or destitution relieved so imperfectly that those who do obtain parochial relief are kept on the verge of starvation, by receiving only the pittance of three half-pence a day.

10. Above two-thirds of the committed criminals have received the elements of education.

11. The spirit shops in Glasgow sell intoxicating liquors to the people, to the amount at least of £1,100,000 a year.

12. The deposites from the factory operatives in the savings banks are diminishing, while those of all other classes are increasing.

13. Five hundred thousand pounds a year is lent out annually to the most destitute classes, at a rate of interest exceeding 400 pounds per cent. a year.

The writer alludes to the popular doctrine of leaving every man to take care of himself, and infers, from the facts he has presented, that the doctrine is fallacious. There are vital interests, which can never be left with safety to the unaided efforts of individuals. The existence of governments, every where, demonstrates the entire fallacy of the principle of self-direction, as applied to a large share of the social concern of nations. He concludes—

Self-government has been tried on the greatest scale, and under the most favorable circumstances, in Lanarkshire, for the last forty years, and it has landed that community in a hundred thousand practical heathens within its bounds—in the continual existence of upwards of six thousand unrelieved paupers in a single city—in sixty-eight thousand persons taking typhus fever in five years, being at the rate of nearly fourteen thousand annually—in the advance of serious crime, at a rate four times as fast as the increase of the people—in a diminution of the chances of life to an extent of five and twenty per cent. in ten years—in the lending of 500,000 pounds a year to the poorest classes at a rate of profit above four hundred per cent. and in the progressive and rapid diminution of the investments of the most highly paid of the working classes, in saving banks, and in the consumption of eleven hundred thousand pounds worth of ardent spirits in a single city in a year! It is high time that serious efforts should be made to arrest these evils; but it must be done by the power of the State, and by the central government. They are far beyond the reach either of private benevolence or local legislation. The want of the age is a system of government, which, religiously providing for the security of property and the protection of national industry, shall effect a real reformation in the manifold social evils, which, under the system of self-government, have grown up in the State. The man of the age would be he who, resting on Conservative principles, should apply them to their true and noblest end—the spread of religion, the relief of the suffering, and the elevation of the character of the people.

The Hartz Miners.

Quiet and monotonous as the life of these people appears, it is nevertheless a true living life. The aged palsied woman who sat by the stove, over against the large cupboard, may have sat there a quarter of a century, and her thoughts and feelings have doubtless grown into every corner of this stove and into every rude carving of this cupboard. And the stove and the cupboard live, for a human being has infused into them a portion of its own soul.

It was this life of contemplation—of immediate perceptions—that gave birth to the German *Marchen*, the peculiarity of which consists in this,—that not only animals and plants, but also objects apparently destitute of all life, speak and act. To the thoughtful and simple people in the quiet, contented privacy of their lowly cottages on mountain or in forest, the inward life of such objects revealed itself; they acquired an indelible and consistent character, a charming mixture of fantastic humor and thoroughly human dispositions. And so we see them in the *Marchen*, in which the wildest wonders are told in the easy matter-of-course style of daily occurrences; needles and pins come out of the tailor's shed and lose themselves in the dark; straws and bits of charcoal try to cross the brook and are cast away; the shovel and the broom stand upon the step and quarrel and fight; the questioned looking-glass shows the face of the prettiest girl, and drops of blood begin to speak mysterious fearful words of anxious pity.

From the same cause is our life in childhood so infinitely significant, at that age every thing is of importance to us; we hear every thing, see every thing, and all our impressions are vivid; whereas at a later age we do every thing with design, and we lose in depth what we gain in extension of impressions. Now, we are grown up gentlemen and ladies; we frequently change our dwelling, the housemaid daily clears every thing away, and alters at her will the position of the furniture, which has little interest for us, as it is either new, or it belongs to-day to John, to-morrow to Peter; our very clothes are strangers; we hardly know how many buttons there are on the coat upon our back; we change our clothes as often as possible, so that not one of them remains connected with our inward or outward history;—scarcely can we recollect the appearance of that brown waistcoat which once brought so much ridicule upon us, and upon whose broad stripes the dear hand of our beloved rested so kindly.

The old woman by the stove, over against the great cupboard, wore a flowered petticoat of faded stuff, the wedding garment of her mother. Her great grandson, fair-haired, bright-eyed boy, dressed as a miner, sat at her feet and counted the flowers on her petticoat, and she has most likely told him many a grave and pretty story about this petticoat, which the boy will not soon forget, which will often float before his fancy when, as a full-grown man, he is at his dark and solitary work under ground, and which he will perhaps tell, when the dear old grandmother has been long dead, and he, a silver-haired, feeble old man, sits in the midst of his grandchildren, near the stove, over against the great cupboard.—*Heinrich Heine.*

The Campagna.

Rus vacuum quod non habitet nisi nocte coacta
Invitus.—Lucan.

This fire-vaulted country, which heaves up its thousand monticules, the congealed waves of the quenched volcano, through which, impregnated with sulphur and bitumen, flows unwholesome water, and above which the curse of malaria has hovered for ages, with its grand bridges across the Tiber, and its lonely cut-throat locandas, well accord with Rome in decay. As we traversed this region last autumn, in our way to that city of inferior shops and inconvenient dwelling-houses which have grown up among her ruins and swamped her antiquities, we thought the country tedious and barren. Surprising change! it now teems with interest, and with materials for many a striking picture; the herbage, then sear and seedy, and to be copied only in number and bistre, is now in its full but shortlived maturity of transitory verdure; nor could those noisy flutterers, the larks, drop elsewhere on a softer bed than is offered them by the slopes of young corn on either side of the road—such marvels can spring accomplish even in the most unpropitious furrows! The gun of the Roman sportsman popping in the month of May, sounds to our English ear not unwelcomely, and disturbs the tranquility of the scene; but, alas! the small bird, whose wild notes we love, and whom we hail as the harbinger of the year, has other and more formidable foes. Above, in the blue firmament, we discern many a hawk, destined perhaps to hang in the Roman market beside his meditated victim; for of a surety, in the matter of birds, "Omnia Romæ cum pretio." Every thing in the altogether peculiar Campagna partakes of its wildness—we meet herds of swine, with bristly back and long-drawn snout, led on by sallow herdsmen, breathing, like the halberdiers of some old army, their long spiked poles. Buffaloes, those [illegible] representatives of our domestic cattle, [illegible], and huge hungry dogs, [illegible] open-mouthed from some lone hovel at each passer-by, except, when daunted by the sight of a carriage, they retire growling. The very post boys, as if urged by some unseen spirit of the waste over which they drive, whip and spur as though pursued by furies, till, passing *Nepi* they have borne you entirely beyond the haunts of banditti and the influence of malaria, when the country gradually goes on improving in cultivation and civilization, and Civita Castellana appears, pinnacled on its rocky ledge, where we intend to go to bed with *Soracte* in front of our window.

The Fine Arts.

The history of the fine arts expatiates over one of the most delightful regions of human knowledge, interesting us continually by a series of agreeable images, free for the most part from all that is revolting in every other kind of history. That portion of it which regards the early education of artists, directing them by the true path to the desired end, is of the utmost importance to studious youth, and has been the subject of attention from a very remote period. There is a peculiar charm in tracing the formation of some rare genius, who excites wonder and attains celebrity entirely unassisted by an able master. It is to an examination of this phenomenon I address myself, and in the plastic art exclusively.

Pliny on the authority of Duris tells us of Lysippus, that he became a great artist without having been the pupil of any one, noting, however, that Cicero held a different opinion. If the passages of the Roman orator respecting Lysippus be that known to every one, there must have been some degree of prejudice in Pliny. It purports that Lysippus acknowledged the Lancer of Polycletes for his master. But it is possible that the single statue of a young man could guide him in the great diversity of character which his numerous productions required! Beside, may we not suppose the existence of some other passage among the lost works of Cicero? It will not be useless therefore to review the few memorials left to us. In the first place, we know of Lysippus that in his boyhood he was employed in the shop of a bronzist. It is natural therefore to believe, that guided by his inclination he began to exercise his talent in modelling. Uncertain in the choice of an instructor, he desired to take counsel from an experienced and unbiassed judge. Eupompus the painter merited this character, being already advanced in age, and having instructed Pamphylus, who at this period was the preceptor of the young Apelles. Eupompus must have known or divined the genius of Lysippus, for when the latter asked him what master he should follow, the former pointed to a crowd of men who were at hand, thus designing doubtless to teach him that he ought to imitate Nature in all her endless variety, and not any artist in his own peculiar manner. Whoever follows after another will never get before him, said Michael Angelo. It is therefore clearly forbidden to imitate any one, however celebrated, since we thus give up our birth-right as children of Nature, to become her grand-children only. From masters, however, profiting by their experience, must be learned the means of imitating her by the best and shortest methods.

Shelley's Cenci.

His tragedy of The Cenci has been by many pronounced his master-piece. Leigh Hunt admires it so much, that he contends warmly that its author should have written nothing but dramas. It is founded upon a story of unspeakable guilt and misery, which eventuated in the destruction of the noble Roman house of that name, near the close of the sixteenth century. It is singular that so gentle a spirit should have chosen such a subject; and the only reason, and indeed, excuse for it, is the intense interest in it, which he found among all classes at Rome. Although nearly two centuries and a half have elapsed since these scenes transpired, the rude peasants will kindle at the name of the principal actress in them, and defend her cause with enthusiasm. Shelley's servant instantly recognised a portrait in his possession as that of *La Cenci*, and we frequently see copies of these, with their gentle, pensive face, and golden hair escaping from beneath white drapery, adorning the windows of our transatlantic picture-shops. The whole tale is one from which the mind recoils with instinctive repugnance, and should never have been made the groundwork of a play. Yet it must be admitted that our author has managed it with inimitable skill, bringing forward all its prominent points with vivid distinctness, and avoiding the most repugnant ones with consummate delicacy. The persons are involved throughout in one cloud of unmitigated horror, and the excited reader feels as though he were bewildered among the frightful figures of a feverish dream. The character of Beatrice, nobly as it is conceived, is scarcely a redeeming feature. Innocent, unsuspecting, good as far as any negatively can be, displaying a mixture of unfaltering courage with maiden tenderness, she yet evinces no strength of moral principle, endeavors to expiate one crime by the commission of another, and dies in firm adherence to a resolute lie. The actors are borne on blindly by the strange, wild current of evil; and error follows error, and crime, crime, until the curtain falls and the reader feels relieved that it is done. It is to be regretted that Shelley should have expended his powers upon a subject so ill-calculated to display them, and so generally repulsive. This tragedy will, nevertheless, always stand prominent as a monument of his genius. That one mingled so little with men in the active walks of life, from youth a solitary dreamer or a philosophic recluse, should ever become so intimately acquainted with the varied play of human passions as he here appears to be, is little short of miraculous, and indicates, if anything does, a true poetic inspiration.

To the Dead.

BY BRAINARD.

How many now are dead to me
That live to others yet!
How many are alive to me
Who crumble in their graves, nor see
That sick'ning, sinking look which we
Till dead can ne'er forget.

Beyond the blue seas, far away,
Most wretchedly alone,
One died in prison—far away,
Where stone on stone shut out the day,
And never hope, or comfort's ray
In his lone dungeon shone.

Dead to the world, alive to me;
Though months and years have passed,
In a lone hour, his sigh to me
Comes like the hum of some wild bee,
And then his form and face I see
As when I saw him last.

And one with a bright lip, and cheek,
And eye, is dead to me.
How pale the bloom of his smooth cheek!
His lip was cold—it would not speak;
His heart was dead, for it did not break;
And his eye, for it did not see.

Then for the living be the tomb,
And for the dead the smile;
Engrave oblivion on the tomb
Of pulseless life and deadly bloom—
Dim is such glare; but bright the gloom
Around the funeral pile.

Ariosto.

Ariosto's life was far more happy than that of any of the great poets who preceded him. Unlike Dante, his own country appreciated his services, and rewarded his zeal and political talent; unlike Petrarch, his life was gladdened by the devotion of the woman he loved, and the sweet ties of home and affection; and early dissipation did not pollute his mind, and make him, like Boccacio, the victim of unrelenting remorse; seeking peace, and finding none. His choleric temperament was his greatest misfortune; but that was incident to the peculiar constitution of his mind, which was like his own poetry, rapid in its changes, open to every feeling; now quick, impetuous, impulsive; anon gentle, tender, and soft, yielding to every emotion. He is the most beloved of all the poets among his own countrymen. Foreign nations give the crown to Tasso; but the Italians themselves place it upon the head of Ariosto.

He well understood the nature of his own mind when he refused the urgent solicitations of Cardinal Bembo, that he would write as Petrarch had done, in the Latin language. He knew that as a votary of the Latin muse he could only rank second; but he aspired to the first rank in Italian composition; in that walk he had none but Dante to compete with; and their minds were so entirely different, that it could scarce be called competition. What Ariosto wanted in sublimity, he atoned for by the greater smoothness and harmony of his style, and his fidelity to nature in his portraitures. His heroes are heroes indeed, but violent without rashness: his heroines are feminine and lovely; and nature itself is adorned, not distorted, by his art.

The plan of the "Orlando Furioso" was suggested by the "Orlando Inamorato," a work written by Marteo Briardo, who was Governor of Reggio at the time of Ariosto's birth. It was an unfinished poem in imitation of the Iliad, founded on the loves of Roland and Angelica, with the siege of Paris to represent that of Troy; and Briardo being possessed of good poetical powers, with a strong and lively imagination, it forms a fine introduction to the "Orlando Furioso."

An Object of Ambition.—It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honors, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart. Hitherto turn your ambition. It is an object worthy of it.

Juvenile Department.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Enigma.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 1, 2, 6, is a cape of the United States.
My 2, 6, 9, 8, is a river in Prussia.
My 3, 4, 5, 6, is a Savage nation.
My 4, 5, 8, 2, 1, 7, 3, is a division of Africa.
My [illegible]
My [illegible]
My [illegible]
My 5, 8, 6, is a river of the United States.
My 2, 6, 5, 4, is a place much spoken of in Scripture.
My 10, 2, 8, 12, 14, is a county in Mississippi.
My 11, 6, 6, 14, is a small town in the south of England.
My 12, 2, 3, 9, is a town in New York.
My 12, 7, 4, 11, is a town in Italy.
My 14, 9, 6, 7, is a small town in Tartary.
My whole is the name of a person much distinguished for his bravery in the war of 1812.

Yours &c.
Philadelphia, December, 1841. W. S. MILLER.

The Acropolis Now.

In the evening I visited the Acropolis. The declining sun was darting his rich golden rays upon the Parthenon. I was seized with a feeling of reverential awe as I reflected that the very height on which I now stood had witnessed the meditations of so many great men, who to the present day have formed the admiration and instruction of mankind! Socrates, perhaps, had leaned upon this pillar! And now fragmentary remnants of the great epoch of the Greeks have become spectators of the advent of a new and flourishing era.

The Acropolis is now being cleared from the rubbish with which it was encumbered, and during the progress of the work several antiquities have been discovered. The Parthenon has been freed from the modern buildings by which it was surrounded and disfigured; its columns have been raised and restored, and its steps cleansed. The Erechtheion has been restored, and the statue carried off by Lord Elgin will be replaced by another, sculptured on the model of those which have been preserved. The temple of Minerva Palos is also rising from its ruins; it had been destroyed during the last war by the fall of a bomb, and the whole family of the traitor Curas was buried beneath its ruins. The Acropolis is guarded by invalids. A Suliot, with a copious gray beard, officiated as my guide, and when I was about to return he led me to a projection of the Pelasgian wall, whence he began to explain the magnificent panorama which lay stretched beneath us. "There lies our royal town," said he; "Heaven be thanked that I have lived long enough to see it rise again from its ashes. It has not been in vain that my blood has flowed in fighting against the Turks."

A Pillar of Fire.

At Coseir the following natural phenomenon is described. The residence was a stone's throw from the sea: conceive my astonishment and surprise on repairing thither to gaze on the exquisite beauty of the waves, and to watch the sun, which was just emerging from the bosom of the water, to see the latter, instead of rising in its usual circular form, assume that of a pillar of fire! I positively doubted the evidence of my senses, and I should scarcely hope to be believed but that I find the ancients and Agatharchides in particular, have mentioned the same phenomenon on these coasts, where they observe "the sun rise like a pillar of fire."—Lord Valentia also noticed a similar appearance at Mocha, where he saw it set in like manner. We subsequently saw it assume an elongated, but never again so completely columnar a figure. We could not but think of the pillar of fire which for forty years gave light to the Israelites in the wilderness. The color of the red sea here was of the most exquisite blue of the Mediterranean. The breakers had a peculiar vivid and lively whiteness, which by contrast added greatly to the beauty of the azure main; but though I could have gazed for hours, it was too dazzling to permit me to do so with impunity.

Confidence.

Whoever would attain to excellence in any thing must repose a generous confidence in himself. He must feel that he is equal to what he undertakes. He must proceed calmly and with a conscious strength to his task. If he doubts himself—if he feels that he must make an effort, that he must strain he will do nothing but betray his weakness. We Americans, in literary matters, have no self-confidence. There is no repose in our literature. There is ever a straining after effect—a labor to be eloquent, striking, or profound. This proceeds, in a great measure, from the fact that we have found our model of excellence, not in our minds and hearts, nor in human nature generally, but in the literature of that land from which our forefathers came.

Editorial Extravaganza.

The days are so short in the northern States, that the people sit up all night.

There is a chap up north so confoundedly little, that he can't see himself without a magnifying glass.

There is a Frenchman in Maine so fond of hot dishes that he can swallow nothing but melted lead. He tried boiling brandy and cayenne pepper, but his throat was so frozen up by the experiment that he had to lie in a furnace six weeks before his circulation was restored.

Hook's wit.—Hook being proposed a member of the Phœnix Club, he asked when they met. "Every Saturday evening during the winter." "Then," said he, "I shall never become a Phœnix, for *I can't rise from the fire.*"

Farmers Department.

Sowing Clover Seed.

We are gratified to learn that the sales of clover seed in this market have greatly increased within three or four years—and we trust they have done so elsewhere—because we are taught to believe from this single fact, that the spirit of agricultural improvement has taken the proper direction. With the aid of clover, plaister and lime, if these fructifying agents were properly used, we are confident that all the old worn out fields of the old States may be brought up to a state of profitable fertility, whilst those of the new ones, may be preserved from deterioration. Where grounds have become so far exhausted as to be inadequate to the production and sustenance of a good crop of clover, they may be very readily so far restored, by turning in two successive crops of buckwheat, or oats, which may be raised in one season, as to enable them to do so, provided a bushel of plaister to the acre be sown thereon at the time of sowing the buckwheat or oats. The proper time for ploughing in either of these grains, is when they are just in flower, and before the formation of the kernels. At the time of being ploughed in, a roller should precede the plough, to compress the herbage, and thus enable the ploughman to turn the whole well in. After the ploughman shall have done his work, a careful hand or two should go over the field with a wooden spade or some other suitable instrument in hand, to shove in and cover whatever of the vegetable matter that may have escaped being turned under by the plough. This done, a roller must be passed over the field, in the same direction that it may have been ploughed, to consolidate the earth, and thus promote the decomposition of the vegetable coating turned under. In two weeks after the second crop shall have been ploughed under, it will be found that the putrefaction process will have been sufficiently carried on, to justify the sowing of the grain. As soon as the grain is sowed, let about from 25 to 30 bushels of lime to the acre be sown thereon, and finish by rolling. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the earth sufficiently dry to allow of the operation, clover seed, at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. to the acre, should be sown thereon and harrowed in with a light harrow; and that operation should be followed by the roller. No fears need be entertained of injuring the crop of grain by drawing the roots out with the harrow to perish; for nearly all will be restored by the roller, and the impetus for tillering, that will be imparted by the working, which the grain will thus receive, will more than make up for any loss which may be sustained by the dragging up of the plants; so that, while the grain itself will derive a positive advantage from the cultivation, certainty is insured by the covering of the clover seed, to its vegetation.

We have always thought, and all our experience goes to confirm our opinion, that many of the failures, in the setting of clover, arises from the circumstance of casting the seed upon the earth without covering, and relying upon the cracks and crannies left by the frost to perform the rest of the work. It stands to reason, that if seeds, so delicate as is clover, be sown upon a hard-baked surface, as is most generally the case, a very large per centage of them must perish, for want of an earthy covering to protect them from the influence of sun and air. Moisture, heat and air, we all know are essential in the germination of all kinds of seeds, and though these may sometimes be found on a surface partially bare, yet the surest way to succeed, is by placing such as we may commit to the earth, in such a position as will secure to them the full benefit of these advantages. By harrowing winter grain in the spring, the pores of the earth are opened favorably to the admission of sun and air, and we thus place it in a condition to derive the greatest amount of good from the genial influence of the spring rains. Let us view the subject as we may—and we have thought often upon it, and had some little experience—we have come to this conclusion, that, whether it be the intention of a farmer to sow clover seed or not, all autumn sown grain would derive very material benefit from spring harrowing and rolling.—*Am. Farmer.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

To the President:

Sir: The reports of the Major General commanding the army, and of the heads of the different bureaus attached to this Department, upon the several subjects committed to their charge, are herewith submitted.

The accuracy of the information and the fulness of the views [illegible]

[illegible]

The dispositions of the troops intended for the protection of our inland frontiers, and for garrisoning the forts on the Atlantic [illegible]

The residue of the army, consisting at the last returns of about three thousand five hundred men, but which [illegible] will be reduced even to three thousand, is employed in the prosecution of the hostilities against the Indians of Florida, and in the effective operations carried on that Territory.

On the Western frontier the Indians have been kept from wars among themselves; and from hostile acts against our citizens. With the exception of some depredations alleged to have been committed in Texas by the Choctaws, a tribe at peace under that country long ago [illegible], the native tribes appear to be quiet, and indicate no disposition to commence aggression. On the Northern frontier the presence of the troops has been, and doubtless will continue to be, of eminent service in preserving the peaceful relations of the country with the adjacent territories of Great Britain. At the North-east the small force stationed near the disputed boundary line seems required for the same purpose.

Within the year a new aspect has been given to the military operations in Florida. The minuteness and accuracy with which they are detailed in the report of the Commanding General render any other account of them unnecessary. It would be unjust, however, to withhold the expression of that cordial approbation which is felt by this Department, and it is believed by the whole country, of the gallant enterprise and patient endurance of the troops and their able commander, Col. Worth. Overcoming the feelings which accord with such enemies must produce in the soldiers of a civilized country, and consulting only the high dictates of duty, they have persevered in a contest which, in the only means of conducting it, more resembles the pursuit of wild animals than a warfare with human beings, and in which the triumphs of success are mingled with pity, not far removed from contempt, for an unprofitable foe.

The last advices from that quarter confirm the expectations of a speedy and successful result to the campaign. All that high intelligence, devoted zeal, consummate bravery, and irrepressible energy can contribute to that result will continue to be exerted by the troops and their gallant commander, for whom the difficulties of a contest, without resemblance in the history of war, seem to have no terrors.

The suggestions in the same report of the Commanding General, respecting officers holding appointments at the same time both in the line and in the staff, with the right of promotion in each, and respecting the inequality of pay between officers of the same grade in the different branches of service, are worthy of great consideration, emanating as they do from long experience. The result of intelligent and disinterested observation. And the recommendations of the present General-in-chief concurring with those of his lamented and distinguished predecessor, in relation to pensions, will doubtless attract the attention of Congress to that subject.

The very moderate increase of two regiments to our army, recommended in the same report, will unquestionably be received with all the confidence due to any suggestions from such a source. The necessity for such an increase, to man the forts, posts, and fortifications on our inland and maritime frontiers, will be apparent on a consideration of the plans for the national defence which have been proposed and wholly or partially adopted. A brief and connected view of these plans seems appropriate and necessary for that purpose, and to a full understanding of those parts of the reports herewith communicated relating to the subject. It is necessary, also, in explanation of the estimates submitted for appropriations to continue and complete the means of protection and defence. In presenting such a view, the occasion will be taken to make such observations as may seem to be required.

The defences of the country may be regarded under three distinct heads. First, for the protection of the Western frontier against Indian hostilities. Second, precautions against aggressions from the colonial possessions of Foreign Powers in our vicinity at the North. And third, the defence of our maritime frontier.

Under the first head, the plan communicated to the Senate on the 31 day of January, 1838, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, and recommended by the then head of this Department, was approved in its general outlines by the board of officers who reported on the subject in May, 1840, and appears to be well adapted to the purpose. It contemplated a line of exterior posts, advanced into the Indian country beyond the boundary of existing settlements, for the purpose of overawing and repressing hostilities among the Indians or against our own settlements, and an interior line of posts, as places of refuge in case of danger or alarm, with depots for arms and supplies. There seems to have been some difference of opinion whether the forts to be established at these posts should be constructed of wood, so abundantly furnished by the country, or of stone or other equally indestructible material. From the information which has been received, and from the uniform practice in Indian wars, the better opinion would appear to be, that stockaded forts with log block houses, would afford sufficient protection against an enemy unprovided with artillery. The rapidity and economy with which they could be erected, in many cases chiefly by the labor of the troops, would give them a decided preference. It is not perceived why the interior line of posts, or so many of them as may be necessary, should not also be used as depots of subsistence and military supplies. Six or eight of the exterior line, and eight interior forts, are deemed sufficient. The following are the forts established, which may be considered forming parts of this plan of defence: Fort Jesup 25 miles southwest from Natchitoches, on the road to Texas; Fort Towson, near the confluence of the Kiamichi and Red rivers, in the Choctaw nation, 325 miles from Fort Jesup, and about 30 miles from the western boundary of Arkansas; Fort Smith situated on the Arkansas river, partly in Arkansas and partly in the Cherokee nation; Fort Gibson, about 60 miles northwest of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, and 207 miles from Fort Towson; Fort Wayne on the Illinois river in the Cherokee nation, not far from the western boundary of Arkansas, 60 miles from Fort Gibson; Fort Leavenworth, on the right bank of the Missouri river, 334 miles from Fort Smith; Fort Snelling, at the junction of the St. Peter's with the Mississippi river, 512 miles from Fort Leavenworth; Fort Crawford 300 miles below Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi river, about 5 miles from the mouth of the Wisconsin; Fort Winnebago, at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, about 120 miles from Fort Crawford; Fort Howard, at the head of Green bay 115 miles from Fort Winnebago; Fort Mackinac, on the island of Michilimackinac at the outlet of Lake Michigan; Fort Brady, on the St. Mary's river, the outlet of Lake Superior; and Fort Gratiot, on the St. Clair river, at the outlet of Lake Huron.

Barracks are in progress at Turkey river, in the Winnebago country, and at Fort Smith; and at Fort Leavenworth extensive barracks have been completed. As the white settlements advance and the Indians recede, it will be necessary to push these exterior forts further into the Indian country. But it is evident that such a line of posts would not accomplish all the objects which should be had in view in relation to the vast portion of the territory which extends from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It is in immediate contact with numerous wild and warlike Indians, who are capable of bringing into the field a number of warriors estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. From the intercourse which subsists between them and the traders and emissaries of foreign nations, they may be regarded as formidable on any description of force that could be brought against us. To secure a proper influence over them in peace, and to counteract and control their dispositions in war, to secure our own territory, and to protect our traders, it is indispensable that a chain of posts should be established, extending from the Council Bluffs to the mouth of the Columbia, so as to command the avenues by which the Indians pass from the north to the south, and at the same time maintain a communication with the territories belonging to us on the Pacific.

The present state of our relations with those Indians, and other considerations which it will readily suggest themselves, seem to demand prompt attention to these views, and the adoption of the necessary measures to execute them.

Second. The defences on the Northern frontier will necessarily be of a different character from those already considered. As they must be designed for protection against a powerful enemy, possessing all the means of warfare, along a distance of more than two thousand miles. Naval forces on the lakes undoubtedly afford our chief reliance for defence and offence. To furnish them shelter from tempests, the harbors must be enlarged and rendered accessible; and to protect them and their supplies, as well as the frontier towns and lives of our citizens from an enemy, those harbors and the most important of the straits and rivers connecting the lakes, should be fortified. The comprehensive and able views of the board of officers on this subject, in their report of May, 1840 already mentioned, cannot be strengthened by any remarks from this Department.

The omission to make the necessary appropriations has prevented any thing more than a partial execution of the plans for the defence of the Northern frontier. Fort Niagara has been repaired, and its armament, and a company has been ordered to garrison it. Fort Ontario at Oswego has been partially repaired, and in a condition for effective service. Under the appropriations made in September last, for the defensive work at Detroit, Buffalo, and the outlet of Lake Champlain, measures have been taken to commence their construction, and they will be prosecuted as soon as the titles of those sites shall be secured.

The third division of our national defences, those relating to our maritime frontier, presents a subject of the deepest interest.

A board of engineers was organized in 1816, and has continued in existence ever since, to which was specially assigned the duty of preparing a general system of defence for the seaboard. It made personal examinations of every harbor on the coast (excepting only a few in East Florida), accessible to sea-going vessels. While the board was thus employed, settling the general principles of defence and selecting positions, its number was augmented by the addition of officers of the Navy—generally two post captains. During a portion of this time, the functions of the board were extended to embrace the selection of suitable sites for a great Northern and Southern naval depot. Reports of progress were made in 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1826, and 1836; and in two different times, namely, in 1826 and 1836, a summary report was presented to the Executive, and sent to Congress, describing the system briefly in its application to the several parts of the coast.

The head of that board composed of officers of high rank in the corps of engineers, together with General Bernard, during the thirteen or fourteen years he was in this country.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 9, 1840, a report from this Department was made on the 12th day of May in the same year, transmitting one from a board of officers assembled for the purpose of considering the subject, which contains a very full view of the system, in a brief compass, and geographically arranged. It exhibits the various works deemed necessary along the Atlantic coast, and along that of the Gulf of Mexico, and the order of their relative importance in reference to probable exposure to attack; with estimates of the expense of each, and of the aggregate cost. The same board also reported upon another plan of defence submitted by a distinguished military commander, and gave their reasons why it ought not to be substituted for that already commenced, which had been presented by the combined opinions of naval and military officers.

To the formation of that system the greatest military talent and experience of the country have been devoted; and it would [illegible] those whose professions ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The positions deemed necessary to be occupied by fortifications along the whole Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cape Florida, and along the gulf from that cape to the mouth of the Sabine, were indicated in the report before mentioned, with the reasons for their selection, the extent and nature of the required works, and their expense. As the execution of all those works could not be simultaneous, the order of succession was regulated by the relation of the value of the object to be secured to the nation or to an extent of territory, its exposure, its accessibility, dependence on distance, time, its climate, the means, sources, and times of obtaining succor, and finally the condition of existing defences. The order thus established has been adhered to, with a few exceptions, occasioned by different views on the part of Congress. Great progress in the execution of the system has already been made, of which the details are given in the reports of the Engineer and Ordnance bureaus. Most of the works of primary importance, including the largest and most expensive, are nearly completed. About $11,000,000 have been expended, and $9,000,000 more will finish all but those deemed of minor importance, and which may be postponed without risking serious consequences.

More extended remarks upon the system of national defence, and particularly on that part of it depending on fortifications, are rendered unnecessary by an able and comprehensive report on this subject, prepared by my immediate predecessor, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1841, and which will be transmitted to that body. Concurring generally in the views expressed in that report, no addition to their strength could be made by any observation of the undersigned. As the system cannot be thus brought from a commenced should be completed. The works intended for the more southern portion of our territory particularly require attention. Indications are already made of designs of the worst character against that region, in the event of hostilities from a certain quarter, to which we cannot be insensible. The estimates submitted, with the means on hand, for the completion of the works at Beaufort and at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, at Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine, will furnish adequate defence to those places. In consequence of the delay that will necessarily attend the completion of Fort Calhoun, in Hampton roads, the eventual defence of that port would require that a strong field work should be thrown up at Willoughby point in the event of hostile approaches, and an appropriation of $30,000 at this time, for that purpose, would be important, as its application would be suspended on all required by circumstances. On the Gulf coast, Pensacola, Mobile bay, and most of the avenues to New Orleans are fortified. In relation to fortifications on both these sections of coast, it is believed to be but fair to say that experience of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The elements of that system are—first, naval forces; second, fortifications; and third, interior communications.

As to the first, independent of all other considerations, it is supposed that floating batteries of any description that are to remain stationary at the exposed points cannot be expected to be [illegible] the large force that would be required for the numerous points on our coast would be beyond our means. An innumerable force at each point would be wholly inadequate to meet that which might be brought against it, and a defence of a few only of the most important would neither answer the expectations of the country nor fulfil the obligations of the Government. A navy which would carry the war into every sea where the enemy's commerce was to be found, would effectually keep him from our coast, by rendering his presence necessary elsewhere. For the defence of inlets and harbors whose entrances are shallow, a class of steam vessels of light draught would doubtless form a necessary part of our defence; and, where the inlets were numerous, such vessels would be indispensable. But [illegible] its efficiency capacious to contain them, they cannot be successfully met by an inferior force; and, as there is no probability of our competing with several European nations in the magnitude of their naval establishments, the only resource left us is in fortifying our harbors and roadsteads.

The second element of defence consists, therefore, in permanent fortifications. While they are more effectual for defence, in certain positions, than floating forces, they are less expensive in construction, more durable, and requiring an outlay in repairs utterly insignificant when compared with the expense of maintaining ships and renewing them.

They are deemed indispensable for the purpose of securing the military and naval depots, and all other public or private establishments which would invite the enterprise or the cupidity of a foe, and of excluding him from strong positions, where his naval superiority might enable him to maintain himself, and from which he might make incursions into the interior, or await an extensive line of coast.

[illegible] of transportation afforded by railroads and canals now in existence, will be equal to the cost of their construction. If, then, the making of these works has been premature or improvident, reference to the means of the States that undertook them, and has involved them in pecuniary embarrassments, the National Government should not complain of an enterprise that has placed these incalculable advantages in its hands; and if it cannot relieve, will at least sympathize in the misfortunes which have resulted from such efforts.

The report from the Ordnance Office exhibits the measures which have been taken for the armament of fortifications and the forts which have been wholly or partially armed. This object will be steadily and vigorously pursued to the extent of the means provided by Congress. The estimate for that purpose is the amount originally contemplated as being necessary to the completion of the armaments as rapidly as the nature of the service would permit. It is to be hoped that in view of the great importance of the object, no reduction of the estimate will be made.

The attention of Congress has for the last ten years been repeatedly invoked to the necessity of a foundry for cannon, belonging to and under the charge of the Government; but, from an apprehension of the great expense which it was supposed would be incurred by such an establishment, or from a doubt of its necessity, nothing has yet been done towards its accomplishment. Believing that a plan might be devised on a much more limited scale of expense, which would attain the principal objects in view, the Ordnance bureau was directed to consider and mature such a plan, and estimate the cost of its execution. The accompanying report (No. 12) from that bureau presents such a plan, explains the important uses which the public service would derive from its adoption, and furnishes estimates of the expenses of its execution. Some additional views in its favor are presented in the accompanying letter of the Chief Engineer. I cannot hesitate earnestly to recommend its execution.

It is known that there are some hundreds of different kinds of iron produced from our mines of various qualities and adapted to different uses. While one species may be suitable for many purposes, it is utterly unfit for others. It is supposed, also, that its value may depend much on the kind of fuel used in its fabrication. It cannot be expected that the experiments necessary to determine these and various other matters connected with the manufacture of cannon of the best quality, can be made at private expense; nor if they were, could such entire reliance be placed on their results as if they had been conducted by disinterested public officers. Besides, the Government is almost exclusively the purchaser of the article, and has the deepest interest in its quality. It is therefore peculiarly its interest, as well as duty, to assist, by all proper means, the manufacture, in the cheapest manner, of the best material. The experience already obtained of the great improvement in our small arms, effected by the operations of the national armories, affords the best guaranty that similar results will attend the employment of similar means in the construction of cannon. As it is not proposed to relinquish private competition, the Government would have the power of exercising it by placing it upon an equality with private establishments, the expense of executing the plan will be comparatively unimportant. The foundry may be connected with one of our arsenals so as to be under the charge of officers already in the public service, by which the cost of its construction and superintendence would be much diminished. Admonished, as we are, by the efforts of other nations to improve the weapons of destruction, it would seem that no time should be lost in the necessary incipient measures to select and purchase a site for a foundry, on the limited scale suggested, but capable of expansion according to future exigencies; and it is therefore hoped that the sum estimated for that purpose will be appropriated at the coming session of Congress.

In the report from this Department submitted to Congress with the President's message at the last session, the objections to the civil superintendence of the national armories were fully stated, and the propriety of dispensing with it was strongly urged. A board of very competent citizens was appointed on the 10th day of August last to examine the armory at Springfield, and their very able report fully justifies the objections, that had been then made. It shows, what might indeed have been expected, that the want of military accountability secured by the employment of the regular officers having charge of every other branch of the military service was wanting in this, and that it could not be attained so long as a person was employed as superintendent who did not feel his obligations to the Government. System and regularity in the hours of labor are so essential to this as to any other workshop. The 9th section of the act of February 8, 1815, and which authorized the President to place the different public armories under the direction of the Ordnance department, in order to ensure system and uniformity in their operations. There were officers of that department who could be spared from other service, to take charge of the armories, and they were detailed for that purpose by the head of this department who immediately proceeded the present incumbent. Believing this arrangement in accordance with the spirit of the law, and finding its propriety confirmed by the evidence afforded by the report already mentioned, it has been adhered to. The office of superintendent, therefore, has been left vacant, from a conviction of its being not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the public interest, and because the duties of that place could be better discharged by officers already in the pay of the Government. The abolition of the office is respectfully recommended.

Attention is respectfully invited to the suggestion in the report of the Ordnance office, respecting a modification of the act of 1808 in relation to the distribution of small arms to the several States. Great inequalities exist, and great injustice is done to many of the States in the present mode. The recommendations in the report, relating to an increase of force in the office and the regulation of the pay of the clerks, will doubtless receive the consideration to which they are entitled.

The proceedings of the Ordnance board in revising and amending the armament of the troops are stated in the report. The advantage already derived from the information acquired by the officers who were sent to Europe has evinced the wisdom of that measure.

The danger to the populous places in the vicinity of the stores of gunpowder belonging to the Government, and the hazard to which those stores are exposed by such contiguity, suggested the propriety of and inquiry whether a depot for the reserved powder, and which could be safely kept at such a distance, might not be established in some spot in which it would be secure, and yet could be used if, and where, in case of explosion, the least possible injury would be produced. A board of officers was accordingly appointed to make such inquiry, whose report is herewith submitted (No. 13.) and the adoption of the measure suggested by them is respectfully recommended.

The Quartermaster General's report exhibits the very extensive operations of that department during the past year, and the efficiency and energy with which they have been prosecuted. They embrace so much of detail as to preclude an enumeration of them in this paper. The various recommendations which are made by the distinguished officer at the head of that department will doubtless receive all the consideration which is due to the suggestions of great experience and high military talent. Among those which appear to the undersigned as most deserving immediate attention are the following: The recommendation of a military road within our acknowledged limits, to supply subsistence and other stores to forts Kent and Fairfield, in the State of Maine. Circumstances of a peculiar character seem to demand that no time should be lost in the commencement of this work. The establishment of a strong fort at Fort Brady, with commodious barracks, commanding the communication with Lake Superior, seems also indispensable. And a post on the Missouri frontier, south of Fort Leavenworth, is necessary, in connexion with the plan of defence for that portion of our territory. The propriety of commencing the erection of permanent works in the Keys, or on the peninsula of Florida, is strongly presented. Of the utility of opening and improving some, if not all the interior communications mentioned in the report, at some time, there probably can be little doubt. Whether that time has arrived will be for the wisdom of Congress to decide.

The delay in the settlement of the accounts of officers, alluded to in the same report, is unquestionably a great and growing evil. A report from the Second Auditor has been made, pursuant to a call from this Department, by which it appears that there are 1173 accounts remaining in his office unsettled, of which ten were presented prior to 1839, four in that year, sixteen in 1840, and eleven hundred and forty three in 1841. A similar report from the Third Auditor shows that there are 1814 accounts in his office unsettled, of which two hundred and fifty seven were presented prior to 1839, three hundred and seventy three in that year, four hundred and thirty six in 1840, and seven hundred and thirty eight in 1841. Whatever may be the cause of this delay, which is believed not to be in any want of efficiency in the Auditors or their clerks but rather in the increased amount of business and the more frequent calls for information, its existence is most injurious to the Government, and officers to the individuals concerned. If the remedy is to be found in an increase of force in those offices, there can be no doubt of the necessity of its prompt application.

The change in the mode of accounting for property in the hands of officers, suggested in the same report is earnestly recommended, as equally necessary to the protection of the Government and the security of its agents. Such a change will do much to diminish the labors of the Auditors' offices.

The claims for the subsistence of the troops called into service in Florida in 1839, by the Governor of that Territory, seem to be just. There is a difficulty however, in directing their payment by this Department, in consequence of the only appropriation on the subject (that made by the act of September 9, 1841), being, by its reference to the act of 1838, limited to such militia as were called into service under the authority of the War Department. Although such direction was given for a larger number than was actually raised, yet the troops in question seem not to have been called into service under it, but under an act of the Territorial Legislature, and were not mustered into the service of the United States. The case requires the interposition of Congress, as well to defray the charges for subsistence as to provide for the pay of the troops, and it is hoped that an appropriation of a moderate required character will prevent full justice being done to the militia who obeyed the call of the Governor.

The strong appeal made by the Quartermaster General to the justice of the country, to redeem the pledge given by him to the Creeks, as a consideration for their removal to the West, and of their raising a regiment of warriors, who served faithfully in Florida, cannot be resisted consistently with any regard for those principles which it is the object of our institutions to maintain. Infidelity to our engagements, and a refusal to remunerate faithful service, will not increase either the confidence or respect of the Indians who have relied on our honor. It is to be hoped that the subject will be examined, and full justice rendered by the competent authority.

The progress which has been made in the construction and improvement of the fortifications at the different harbors on the seacoast will be seen from the report of the Chief Engineer. The means for these purposes having been appropriated at the extra session of Congress, but little time has been given for their employment. Still it will be seen that the works have been vigorously prosecuted, and that probably more than was contemplated has been accomplished.

It will be seen that some of the most important works for the defence of the harbor of New York can not be continued, for the want of the appropriations that were recommended at the late session. It is of the utmost consequence to the protection of that city that prompt and decisive action should be had upon the subject.

The same report shows what has been done toward the completion of the various improvements and the continuation of roads, heretofore undertaken by the Government and in charge of the Engineer department. The want of appropriations has arrested these works, and exposed many of them to the inevitable injuries consequent upon their being left in an unfinished state. Every consideration of policy and justice seems to require that these should no longer remain either as memorials of any improvidence in undertaking them, or of our purpose in not finishing them. If any of them are of such a character that they ought not to be completed, they should not be abandoned, and no equivocal, and those which are worthy the enterprise of a liberal and paternal Government should be vigorously prosecuted and finished.

The condition of the Military Academy at West Point is exhibited in the report of the Chief Engineer, and in that of the Board of Visiters selected from the different portions of the United States to scrutinize all its affairs. There is great reason to congratulate the country upon the success which has attended the persevering efforts of Congress to furnish the means of military instruction to our youth, and of perpetuating and improving that science upon which our safety in war must at all times depend. In an age remarkable for the extent to which human invention in all departments have been carried, and in which the art of war has undergone essential modifications from the introduction of new agents and the improvement of those previously existing, it would indeed be a reproach to the intelligence of our country, and a reflection upon the tendencies of our free institutions, if we refused or neglected to avail ourselves of the only means by which we can give to the bravery of our citizens the aid of that science which alone is necessary to render them equal to the skilful cohorts that may be sent to our shores by a European nation. The time has long since passed, if it ever existed, when mere valor could compete with discipline and science. If education be necessary to prepare for any profession, surely that of arms is not an exception. As it is in its nature, one that cannot derive any support from private interests or individual employment, but is wholly public in its use, the provision for acquiring it must be made by the Government, or it will not be made at all, or not in a manner and to an extent adequate to the exigency.

By imparting the highest degrees of military science to the young men who are annually sent forth from the Academy the country gains not only a large number of accomplished individuals, but the information which they possess becomes diffused among the body of our fellow citizens, and furnishes aliment for the improvement of the militia. Indeed, that sure ultimate resource in any conflict in which we may be engaged will be indebted for its advancement more to the establishment of an institution in which the military knowledge of the world is collected, preserved and taught, than to any other cause. The spirit which would denounce such a reservoir of science and seminary of instruction would proscribe the books, the maps, charts, mathematical instruments, and all other means and appliances by which the greatest amount of efficiency is given to physical force and intellectual strength.

The improvements recommended by the Board of Visiters, which are within the competency of this Department, will receive the careful consideration to which the high source from which they emanate entitles them. Those which depend on the action of Congress it is hoped will meet the favor of that body. The suggestion that provision be made for an additional instructor, who may relieve the chaplain from some of his present duties, that he may devote more time to the moral instruction of the pupils, will commend itself to every mind that reflects on the dangers to which they are exposed in consequence of their being separated from the wholesome restraints of friends and kindred, and deprived of parental guidance.

The remarks of the Visiters on the indispensable necessity of new and enlarged barracks, as well for the health as the intellectual improvement of the cadets, present the subject so strongly as not to admit of any further observations in their support, except the expression of the decided concurrence of this Department in a recommendation that has already been strenuously urged upon the attention of Congress.

The corps of instruction at West Point is, however, imperfect in one essential particular—the means of acquiring practical knowledge of the duties of sappers, miners, and pontoniers. Although it is not probable that in any war in which this country may be engaged, we shall have occasion to attack many other fortifications than such as may be captured from us by an enemy, yet, while the knowledge referred to would be indispensable even for such a purpose, the defence of such places equally requires that we should understand the manner by which they would be assailed, that we may be prepared to counteract them. But, in any warfare which should be carried on upon our territory, the most effectual means of crossing streams by the construction of bridges or otherwise, with the greatest expedition, of embarrassing an enemy in his march or retreat, and of protecting our own forces, would be elements of the greatest importance; and, like all other operations of human agency, they are to be improved and perfected only by the combination of science with practical experience. It is earnestly hoped that these considerations, with those so powerfully stated in the report of the Chief Engineer and those so repeatedly urged by my predecessors will induce Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the establishment at West Point of a corps of sappers, miners and pontoniers.

The report of the officer having charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers affords the most satisfactory evidence of the great ability and usefulness of that corps. Having been very recently organized, and not being furnished with means for any extensive operations until within the past year, its capacity and utility are now for the first time fully developed. The surveys of the mouth of the Savannah, of the boundary line between us and Texas, from the mouth of the Sabine to Red river, and of the Des Moines and Iowa rivers, have been completed, while the most difficult part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin has been finished. The surveys of the lakes and that of the Northeastern boundary are in progress. The measures preparatory to active operations for the removal of the Red river raft are detailed in the report, and that important work will be prosecuted with vigor.

It will be perceived that the works for the improvement of harbors already authorized have been arranged into two classes; first, those of great importance and immediate necessity; and, second, those of perhaps equal importance, but in respect to which there are no peculiar circumstances so urgent for speedy action as in the first class. The plan of proceeding gradually with a due regard to economy and the condition of the Treasury, and with reference to the just and equal claims to the different portions of the country, will, it is believed, be more likely to accomplish a greater amount of the desired improvements than any other mode.

The total estimate for the works of the first class is $375,000, while the very moderate sum of $30,000 is asked to preserve those of the second class from decay. It should not be inferred that any intention exists of abandoning many more valuable and important works for which no specific estimates are submitted. On the contrary the very recommendation to preserve them proceeds from a desire for their completion at the proper time and in due course, in reference to the principles before stated.

The works for which specific estimates are submitted are upon the Atlantic and lake coasts, of which by far the largest amount is for the former.

While justice is thus done to the maritime frontier in the improvement of its harbors, and in the provisions for its military and naval defence, the exceedingly important and rapidly increasing commerce of the lakes is fairly entitled to consideration and assistance by rendering accessible the harbors universally obstructed by natural impediments, and by affording lighthouses for a hazardous navigation. At the present time this commerce, based on the productions of seven States and one Territory, must annually exceed twenty five millions of dollars; and as it expands and increases, it will give additional value to the public domain, which will soon add its tributary streams to the great tide of internal trade that flows from Lake Superior to the Atlantic.

Having now two corps of officers, composed of gentlemen of the highest scientific acquirements, combined with much experience, there can no longer be any reason for making appropriations for harbors or rivers, in the absence of full and accurate information from these equally competent and disinterested. I concur, therefore, entirely in the remark made by a predecessor in 1839, that the whole system may be brought into deserved disrepute unless examinations are directed and reports had previous to any appropriations for such purposes.

The reports of the Paymaster General and the acting Surgeon General show the operations of those departments, and the activity that prevails in them.

The report of the Commissary General of Subsistence exhibits several gratifying results. The expense for subsistence will be considerably diminished the ensuing year. There has been great promptness in the rendering of their accounts by the disbursing officers, and in the settlement of those of the army and special contractors, and not a cent has been lost during the year through the regular disbursing officers of the department or its temporary agents.

The report of the Commissary of Purchases contains the usual statements of the quantity of materials for clothing on hand and procured during the year, the quantity made up, and the balance remaining; the quantity of each of the different articles made up, and the clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand and purchased during the year, and of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand and purchased during the year; the quantity issued, and the balance on hand. There is also a statement of the comparative cost of the different articles of clothing, &c. for the last three years, from which it appears there has been a reduction in the cost of nearly all of them during the last year.

Deeming the establishment of a clothing bureau at the city of Washington in conflict with the provisions of the act of May 18, 1826, by which the quartermaster's department is charged with the duty of receiving from the Purchasing department, and distributing to the army, all clothing and camp and garrison equipage, it has been discontinued, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the supervision of the Quartermaster General. By this arrangement a more effectual accountability is secured.

From the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it will be seen that during the last year the number of pensioners on the rolls has diminished more than one third, the greatest proportion having occurred among the invalids, the revolutionary pensioners under the act of 1818, and the widows of certain persons who served in the war of the Revolution, under the act of 1838. The whole number of all descriptions, on the rolls at the date of the last annual report was 44,394. The whole number at present is 26,531 of whom 8045 are invalids, 2658 receive pensions under the act of 1818, 436 under the act of 1828, 15,094 under the act of 1832, 2303 under the act of 1836, and 547 widows under the act of 1838.

The vexatious operations of the act of 1838 which requires persons unclaimed for eight months to be returned to the Treasury, has heretofore been presented to the consideration of Congress, and I cannot but concur in the recommendation for its repeal.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to the case of the wounded Cherokee Indians to whom the faith of the nation was pledged, by the 14th article of the treaty with the Cherokees of the 29th December, 1835, to provide pensions to such as were engaged on the side of the United States in the late war with Great Britain and the Southern tribes of Indians, and who were disabled in such service. The few who remain have applied in vain to the Pension Office for the promised remuneration; but it is to be hoped that justice, although tardy, will now be rendered to them.

From the report of the late first clerk of the Bounty Land Office, it appears that about twenty claims for warrants for revolutionary services have been filed and duly established since the 1st day of January 1840 on which day the last law for extending the time for issuing warrants of that class expired; and that 114 claims for warrants on account of services rendered in the late war with Great Britain have been deposited and established, although the act authorizing such warrants expired on the 29th day of May, 1839. By the report from the same officer for the year ending 30th September, 1839, it appears that 13 claims of a similar character were presented and substantiated in that year, after the expiration of the act; and by a like report for the year 1840 it appears that 26 claims were exhibited and established during that year, under the same expired act,—making the total number thus established, up to the 15th November last, 201. The authority for issuing these warrants having expired, it is difficult to perceive on what ground the claims have been received and investigated, of the legal validity of any proofs that may have been taken under that authority ceased. The same remark applies to the claims for services rendered in the war of the Revolution. The attention of Congress having been repeatedly called to the fact that the laws on the subject of both these descriptions of claims had become obsolete, and no act reviving them having been passed the utility of maintaining a distinct bureau for their examination was not perceived, and whatever business remains to be done has been placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions with the usual assistance.

It would be a dereliction of duty to omit calling the attention of Congress to a subject to which it has been so often invited by a predecessor in this department, namely, the insecurity and inconvenience of the buildings in which, for the want of room in the War Office, the offices of the Paymaster General, of the Ordnance bureau, of the Chief Military Engineer, of the Topographical Engineers, and the Commissioner of Pensions, are kept. Models, surveys, maps, reports and various documents of incalculable value, belonging to those bureaus, are imminently exposed. Some immediate provision for a suitable building seems indispensable.

By a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 13th, 1839, the Secretary of War was authorized to contract for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers, and to report his proceedings to Congress, subject to their approbation or rejection. On the 19th March, 1839, the contract was made, and the sum of $12,000 agreed to be paid. As the property is deemed necessary for military purposes, being adjacent to Fort Snelling, an estimate for an appropriation for its purchase has been submitted, in a form which will relieve the subject of all difficulty respecting the title to the land, by leaving it to the proper department to ascertain the persons entitled to the purchase money. A communication of my immediate predecessor to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 2d of September, 1841, will furnish all the information on the subject in the possession of this Department.

Pursuant to the appropriation in the act of September 9, 1841, for defraying the expenses of selecting a suitable site on the western waters for the establishment of a national armory, a board of officers consisting of brevet Brigadier General Armistead, Lieut Col. Long of the Topographical Engineers, and Surgeon General Lawson, has been appointed to make the necessary examinations. They are now engaged in that duty, and their report on the subject will be laid before you as soon as it shall be received.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs presents much valuable information concerning the very important matters in charge of that bureau. The absence of the Commissioner in the negotiation of a treaty when the undersigned was called to the Department of War, and for some time afterwards, together with the very short time allowed for the examination and consideration of the various and complicated relations with the Indian tribes, will account for the omission in this report of views and opinions which might be otherwise expected. Believing it to be a branch of the public service requiring peculiar attention and mature deliberation, it will not cease to engage the most strenuous efforts to improve its administration, and promote the interests of the helpless people who are the objects of its care; and if occasion should require any suggestions for those purposes they will hereafter be the subject of a special report.

The amendments made by the President and Senate to the treaty with the Miami tribe were assented to by them in the month of June last, thus extinguishing the Indian title to lands throughout the State of Indiana. An arrangement has also been made with the Saganaw Indians, by which certain omissions in the treaty of 1837 have been supplied, and the cession of their lands intended to be embraced in it has been completed.

Since the adjournment of Congress, a treaty has been concluded with some of the bands of the Sioux, for lands not included in any previous negotiation; and another has been made with the half breeds of the Sioux, for a cession of the lands set apart to them by the 9th article of the treaty held at Prairie du Chien on the 15th of July, 1830.

A treaty is now negotiating with the Wyandots for their lands in the State of Ohio, which it is believed will soon be brought to a conclusion.

The attempt to negotiate with the Sacs and Foxes has utterly failed. As the causes of this failure are believed to be temporary, or such as may be removed by arrangements with other tribes a renewed effort will be made when a propitious occasion shall offer.

It is a source of regret that the information respecting the state of the Indian schools is so scanty and imperfect. Few subjects commend themselves more strongly to all our sympathies, as men and Christians, than the education and civilization of the Indian tribes; and as far as depends on this Department the obligation resulting from the provisions made to that end will be faithfully discharged by Congress, shall be faithfully discharged.

The recommendation of the Commissioner to revive the investigation into the claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and that proposing that suitable provision be made for the sale of lands at once, upon their being ceded, on which buildings have been erected at considerable expense by the United States, are respectfully commended to the consideration of Congress.

The condition of the accounts of the disbursing agents demands prompt attention. There appear to be large balances against some of those agents, who are supposed to be entitled to credits of equal amounts for expenditures, but which credits cannot be allowed under existing laws, in consequence of the sums thus expended having been taken from other funds. Some law like that suggested by the Commissioner, authorizing transfers of appropriations, seems indispensable; and the interest of the Government as well as of the agents requires that it should be passed as speedily as possible.

Measures have been taken to execute the act of 1834, in relation to intrusions on Indian lands, for the purpose of preventing the sale of liquor and unlicensed trading, which it is hoped will prove successful.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. SPENCER.

A NEW VOLUME.

January, 1842.

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